The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Necessity for a Thorough Republican Organization.

Situation of Affairs in the Old Bay State.

Greeley's Opinion of One of His Present Supporters.

The Reason Why Sumner Joined the Tammany Democrats.

The Welsh Press and People for Grant and Wilson.

THE CANVASS.

What the Occasion Demands—A Thorough Organization of the Republican Party.

The road to victory is through organization. We beg our Republican friends to remember this pregnant fact. What has been done—what is being done, by the supporters of Gen. Grant in this City to place the Republican Party in a state of thorough and effective organization?

Our opponents are by no means idle, and trust nothing to chance. Their leaders and agents are on the wing. Their presses groan with "campaign documents;" Schurz's speeches, Sumner's letter, and like electioneering matter are spread over the land with no parsimonious hand. If our own impulses are not timely and to the purpose, let us learn of the enemy.

It is by no means sufficient to call a few meetings to listen occasionally to a popular speaker. These things are well enough in their way, but something more, a great deal more, is needed. Something has been done, it is true, in the formation of Grant and Wilson clubs, but the system could be further and usefully extended. The public pulse beats well, the means are at our disposal for carrying the State by an overwhelming majority if rightly used. But we must go to work; we must organize. There must be some preliminary arrangements which will show that the whole zeal of the party is in the cause—which will enable the party to know beforehand something definite of its numbers, something of its available strength, and to what extent its whole available force may be brought to the polls. All this is important and necessary to inspire the party itself with confidence in its success. The battle is half won when the conviction becomes general that its triumph is certain.

There are many Democrats, both in City and country, who loathe the unnatural birth which first showed its head at Cincinnati and was consummated at Baltimore. They retain their self-respect, have a sincere regard for old maxims, and do not like to be "sold like cattle in the market." They do not believe at heart that Gen. Grant's mode of administering public affairs is unsafe, or injurious to the public interests. They prefer the stability Grant's re-election insures, to a change that comes charged with evil forebodings. They do not want Tammany reinstalled here or at Washington. Such men should be sought out and enlisted in the good cause. They are numerous enough to make up for all the boasted defection from the Republican ranks, which go to form the tail to Greeley's kite. Such an organization as is wanted in the present emergency, which will render assurance doubly sure, is required to induce this class of voters to rally under the Grant flag.

But whether acquisitions of this kind are practicable or not, the perfect organization of the Republican Party, if it only includes its own members, and those who naturally attach themselves to it, is indispensable. Let it be attended to in city and country without delay. We apprehend that the country is in a better condition in this respect than the City. But let not the piebald opposition be encouraged by its neglect anywhere. Activity and determination are of themselves powerful adjuncts. They beget confidence; they rouse the rank and file—the great body of the electors; they beckon the young men, about to cast their first vote, to an enrolment which is to have a lifetime influence upon their political associations. What nobler spectacle can be exhibited than that of a great party moving in solid columns toward an object which comprises the public good in the highest sense, and frowns upon the evil influences, combinations and conspiracies that threaten the existence of the State and fill the minds of all intelligent and reflecting citizens with alarms for the preservation of order and liberty? That spectacle is the one which the Republican Party of New-York should offer by a complete organization of all its material and moral forces, and which, if it has made that of which it is capable, and which the occasion calls for, cannot fail of winning a memorable triumph.

The Welsh Press and People.

The *Drych*, published at Utica, the national organ of the Welsh people in this country, does not (as claimed by Democratic papers) favor the Greeley-Democratic party. The nomination of Greeley at the Baltimore Convention, and his acceptance of that nomination, seem to have been enough to decide the Welsh people and their organ against that peculiar combination, or coalition, of Radical fire-eaters on both sides. If the paper above named ever did favor that mongrel party, it has certainly abandoned it, for in its editorial of the 8th inst. it is decidedly and strongly in favor of the re-election of Gen. Grant. Besides a lengthy editorial account of the President's visit to Utica, (which was never written by an opponent of Gen. Grant or his Administration,) the issue before us contains thirteen articles in favor of Grant and his Administration. The *Drych*, true to its long record and the people it represents, is not, and cannot, be severed from its fealty to the Republican Party, with which it has been identified for the last twenty years. The Welsh people are Republican—so *Drych*, their organ, must be. It has been largely instrumental in forming the politics of the Welsh as Republicans. It now feels that they should remain so, in absence of any good reason to the contrary, and that they should not be deceived or carried to the enemy by the names of Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner. There are in this country over 100,000 Welsh voters. They are, with a very inconsiderable exception, Republicans, and we expect, with the aid of the *Drych*, and one or two other Welsh publications, (which are now in harmony,) to see the Welsh vote cast almost entire for Grant and Wilson.

The Cause of the Tammany Movement.

The Kentucky *Statesman* says the mistaken reports of a Democratic victory in North Carolina enabled the speakers at a "Democratic barbecue" to express their sentiments quite plainly. Hon. Jas. B. Beck, Democratic Congressman from the Ashland District, openly avowed that the Democratic Party only supported Greeley as a ruse and expedient. Gen. George B. Hodge, Democratic elector for the State at large, was even more explicit. He declared that "I look back upon the once shattered and fruitless hopes of the South, and I now see that the equal rights and sovereignty of the States will be restored, and that my comrades of the Lost Cause have not died in vain." Col. J. C. S. Blackburn, who also spoke, said that there were some who insisted the Democratic Party was dead. It was not dead, but the success of Greeley in the coming election would make it more powerful than ever.

The Feeling in Massachusetts.

The following is from the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post*, (Aug. 5:)

"Letters received here from various parts of the country bring reports of the progress of the political campaign, which are very encouraging to the Republicans. A well-known gentleman who has considerable knowledge of the prevailing sentiment of the State, writes from Boston as follows: 'The Republican Party in Massachusetts is clear and strong, and sure for Gen. Grant. The yoke of Sumner was always hard to bear. In my opinion, there is a sense of relief in the minds of many intelligent steady-going Republicans that the party is really rid of him. He can do no further harm. He is now in the Democratic Party, and his opinions are the opinions of an adversary. We all feel that he is an enemy, and to be treated as such. While acting with the Republican Party he had justly some influence upon the better Republicans. For three years he has been an enemy in disguise, and has done much mischief by pretending to be a leader. He has no personal followers in Massachusetts. He will not carry ten men with him from love and attachment to his person. Webster had personal friends and admirers. I can name a dozen substantial men, Democrats, who are going for Grant to one Republican who will follow Sumner.'"

Montana.

The coalition organs are endeavoring to extract comfort over the Montana election, by calling it a "Liberal" success. Imagine the laughter with which the unadulterated Democracy of Montana, the "left wing of Price's army," by which name it is most familiarly known, will receive the news that they have been converted to "Liberalism!" Fancy Maginnis and Cavanagh, and the rest of that crowd, putting their necks in the "Liberal" yoke! We doubt if there is a real "Liberal" in the entire Territory. It is true, as the Greeley organ-grinders state, that Republicanism did not flourish in Montana at one time; but that was when the ambrosial Ashley was the administrator of its governmental affairs. Since he was kicked out, the Territory has been redeemed, under Gov. Potts, with the independent help of a faction of the Democracy. It looks now as though it was permanently placed on the Republican side. Montana was represented in the Cincinnati Convention by a removed office-holder, who had not resided in the Territory for two years. He divided himself into five parts, so that he could represent the Territory on every Committee.

Mr. Sumner Explained.

In an article explanatory of Mr. Sumner's present peculiar position the Philadelphia *American* says:

"If President Grant had yielded to the cabal that was early formed against his Cabinet, and made Mr. Sumner the successor of Mr. Fish, there would probably have been no Republican opposition to his Administration, for Trumbull was too cautious to lead off, and Schurz had not the position to do so. But having found Mr. Fish to be an accomplished diplomat, Gen. Grant refused to give way. Mr. Sumner, while he was respected by the Republicans in Congress, for his abilities and his services against slavery, had not the confidence of any considerable portion of the members of either House as a practical man. They all knew that while his mind was bold, decisive and remarkably direct in its action, it was defective in the essential elements that go to make up administrative or executive success. No measure he ever introduced into Congress, of a public nature, has ever become a law. In that simple fact we have the sufficient reason why he would have been a shocking failure in the State Department, upon which he had set his gaze."

Horace Greeley's Opinion of One of His Present Supporters.

Many of our readers will remember a disclosure made in 1864 to the effect that President Lincoln had expressed favorable inclination to the elevation of Horatio Seymour to the Presidency, in the contingency that he (Seymour) would pursue a patriotic course and exert the power he possessed against the rebellion, and in favor of the country. Mr. Lincoln's views were given soon after the election of 1862, which made Mr. Seymour Governor of New-York. As the representative man of the Democratic Party, Mr. Seymour evinced that he could, if so disposed, unite the whole North against the rebellion, and thereby bring the war to a speedy end. But Gov. Seymour chose to "make his bed with Vallandigham, and so lost a golden opportunity." The circumstances were stated as an interesting reminiscence, by a writer in the Albany *Evening Journal*, under the signature of "T. W.," a year and a half after their occurrence.

The statement afforded Mr. Greeley of the New-York *Tribune*, a coveted opportunity for indulging in a fling at "T. W." for his alleged complicity in the election of Seymour over the Republican candidate, Gen. Wadsworth, but it was improved to a much greater extent for the purpose of affixing a brand upon Gov. Seymour's character. This was set forth in the following style:

From the New-York Tribune, April 12, 1864.

If it be not unseasonable to say so, we think those friends of the Administration who connived at or actively conspired to secure the success of the election of Seymour to the Governorship are quite as responsible as he for the perversion of those advantages of his position which the country has such reason to deplore. We cannot realize that they, in view of his speeches in the Tweddle Hall Convention of '61, and kindred conclaves, had any right to expect that he would act otherwise than he has done. Had the decision rested with him, New-York would have become a province of Jeff. Davis' empire in preference to remaining under the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln. [illegible] And if President Lincoln was ever induced to expect or hope any good to the national cause from his election as Governor, then the President was badly informed and worse advised. Mr. Seymour had made his bed with Vallandigham long before he was chosen Governor in 1862, &c.

And yet, after writing Gov. Seymour down as disloyal and recreant to all his obligations as a citizen and State Executive in those emphatic terms, Mr. Greeley is seen in a close embrace with the object of his vituperation, and Gov. Seymour is found concocting a scheme with sundry rural demagogues for bringing out the sad delineation of character as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Was anything like this ever seen before? Does it not raise the question whether misery or politics makes the strangest bed-fellows? In the present exigency perhaps, to the misery of being out of office is to be ascribed the greatest influence. Can any more good come to the country from Greeley's election, under such auspices, than would have accrued from Seymour's in 1864?

The Key to the Trouble.

The Philadelphia *American* says: "Mr. Sumner's latest fulmination against the Republican Party and its candidates asserts that he was the friend of President Grant until the trouble occurred over the San Domingo question. This is a gross misrepresentation, and ought not to be suffered to pass unnoticed. He has been an enemy of the Administration from the start, and for a reason that is short and simple—he wanted to be Secretary of State, and did not get to be. Upon this disappointment was founded the whole superstructure of hatred and malignity he has since erected."

New Greeley Clubs are Organized.

The Rockland County *Journal*, referring to the manner in which the campaign is conducted by the more prominent in the Tammany movement, says: "We were greatly astonished to find named in connection with the organization of a Greeley Club at Nyack, William Voorhis, J. L. Boswell and Lyman Blair, all of whom are known to have not been in sympathy with the movement." And it adds that "this manner of organizing Greeley and Brown Clubs is on a par with that adopted in almost all parts of our State by the Greeley tricksters; and the proof of it is to be found among the large list of exchanges we daily receive, the editors of which are obliged to consume their space in refuting the willful falsehoods sent forth by country papers, and served up daily in the columns of the *Tribune*, a paper that is doing its level best to emulate the *Sun*."

"Another Recruit."

As another illustration of the manner in which "Liberal" lies are liberally manufactured, we have now the special telegraphic announcement from Louisville that "the Hon. Joseph Fowler, Republican United States Senator from Tennessee, has just written a letter supporting the Liberal ticket." Now, what is the truth? Fowler is not United States Senator from Tennessee; he is not a Republican, having embraced the Democracy and having voted and labored against Republican candidates and measures ever since 1868, when, in the Senate, he was accused by the *Tribune* of unworthy motives in voting for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson; he has been a Tennessee sorehead; was one of the very first to embrace the cause of "Liberalism" in that State, and turned up at the Cincinnati Convention, a self-constituted delegate, ready to take anything that should give him a new lease of political life. He has never acted with the Republican Party since he was read out of it by the *Tribune*.

Judge Settle.

Not once only, but so many times as to show how it shamelessly delights in the outrage, the *Tribune* has announced that the Kuklux "have beaten Mr. Settle, President of the President's Renomination Convention." The less that it boasts about that disgraceful victory the better it will be for the *Tribune*. All the facts will soon come out, and it will then appear that Judge Settle was defeated by outrages in Caswell County, closely akin to the murder of a Republican State Senator on the Court-house steps, and the ribald insult to the American flag while Judge Settle was speaking at Yanceyville.

Democratic Sensations in the North State.

A *Tribune* dispatch from Raleigh conveys the following mournful information:

"A stranger arriving in Raleigh today would suppose that some dreadful calamity had befallen the city. The people have returned to their places with long faces and sad hearts."

We believe this is the case generally. The "long faces" are visible whenever their owners are visible at all, and the "sad hearts," set to beating by the corrected returns, are not confined exclusively to Raleigh. The Coalitionists of North Carolina have sympathizing friends throughout the land.

The Effect Demonstrated.

The *Financier*, referring to the readiness with which the French loan was taken up, as compared with that of the United States, says the explanation is not difficult. The credit of France, in once sense of the word, is better than that of the United States. Repudiation has never been discussed in France; it has been discussed, defended, and beaten into silence, here.

B. F. Parks vs. Lyman Trumbull.

There has previously been published a brief reference to the dedication of a Wigwam at El Paso, Woodford County, Ill., at which Hon. B. F. Parks, during an able speech in favor of Grant and Wilson, drew a picture of the political peculiarities of Lyman Trumbull, which has been pronounced a striking likeness, in fact fully as good as an ambrotype. He said, in regard to Mr. Trumbull, as follows:

"But they say there is a man, by the name of Trumbull. The Tammany ring and the Wabash gang have sent the Democracy into bankruptcy, and Lyman Trumbull is the self-appointed assignee. He is the self-constituted collector of its assets, and proposes to make a *pro rata* division of its estate. Ordinarily, the creditors—in this case we, the rank and file of the Democracy, the *cestui que trusts*—have a right to select our own assignee, but that is denied us. Who is Lyman Trumbull? I have got here a little book I want to read from it. Let me read what Douglas says. In a book entitled: *The Political Debates of Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas*, published by Follett, Foster & Co., at Columbus, Ohio, in 1860, at page 60, occurs the following:

"Trumbull, too, was one of our own contemporaries. He was born and raised in old Connecticut, was *bred a Federalist*, but removing to Georgia, *turned Nullifier*, when nullification was popular, and as soon as he disposed of his clocks and wound up his business, migrated to Illinois, *turned politician and lawyer* here, and made his appearance in 1841 as a member of the Legislature. He *became noted as the author of the scheme to repudiate a large portion of the State debt of Illinois*, which, if successful, would have *brought infamy and disgrace upon the fair escutcheon of our glorious State*. The odium attached to that measure *consigned him to oblivion for a time*. I helped to do it. I walked into a public meeting in the Hall of Representatives, and replied to his repudiating speeches, and resolutions were carried over his head denouncing repudiation, and asserting the moral and legal obligation of Illinois to pay every dollar of the debt she owed, and every bond that bore her seal. *Trumbull's malignity has followed me since* I thus defeated his infamous scheme."

This was in the debate of Aug. 21, 1858, at Ottawa. What I have read is what Douglas then said of him. That was his opinion of Trumbull."

The Mormon Succession.

D. H. Smith, youngest son of the "Prophet" Joseph, is now in Salt Lake City, holding meetings on the subject of succession. The *Tribune* of that city says: "This movement on the part of the Smith brothers is going to form a most important part in bringing about a final separation of Church and State in this country, inasmuch as the question of successorship to Brigham Young is involved, and which we predict in advance is going to be the one which will wreck and split up into factions the Utah organization at the death of its leader."

Local Notes.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized at Rhinebeck on Monday evening.

Mr. Andrew J. Sanford, a leader of the Paterson Democracy and a prominent lawyer of that place, says he can't swallow Greeley.

A Grant and Wilson Club organized on Saturday last at Hudson with over 250 names on the roll, among whom are nearly fifty Democrats.

Last evening the second meeting of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the First and Second Districts of Middletown was held at Smeer's Hotel, Stapleton.

On Wednesday's 8 o'clock P. M. Boston express-train a vote was taken on the Presidential nominations with the following results: Grant 74, Greeley 48, Vic. Woodhull 1, Napoleon III. 1.

Three members of Zebulon Lodge No. 8, I. F. Free Sons of Israel, deny the statement contained in the *Sun*, that the Lodge cast a unanimous vote for Greeley. No such vote was taken.

The Yorkville Lodge of the I. O. O. F. had an excursion to Springfield Grove on the steamer Norwalk. A vote was taken during the trip for the rival Presidential candidates with the following result: Grant 89, Greeley 2.

A meeting of a German Grant and Wilson campaign club of the Tenth Assembly District, formed under the auspices of Mr. Peter Kehr, was held at No. 166 Fourth-street last evening, when a number of new members were enrolled.

The German Republican Central Committee of Kings County has issued a call to the German Republicans of the county, to form in the several Assembly districts Grant and Wilson campaign clubs, and to elect delegates to a Central German campaign organization.

The Twentieth Ward Regular Republican Association held a special meeting last night, at the chapel No. 286 Cumberland-street, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on Membership. Forty new names were reported as acceptable, and on being introduced were enrolled.

William S. Cogswell, G. Sayre, and B. J. Wilkinson have been chosen to represent the town of Jamaica in the Queens County Republican Central Committee. Benjamin D. Hicks, Henry W. Eastman, and John M. Clark were elected to the same from the town of North Hempstead.

A German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club for the Tenth Assembly District, Seventeenth Ward, was formed last night at a meeting at No. 80 Stanton-street. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. S. C. Wieland President, and Arnold Harner Secretary *pro tem.*, and the names of those in attendance were enrolled.

The Twentieth Ward Greeley Republicans assembled last evening at the chapel on Cumberland-street, after the Grant Club had adjourned, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley Campaign Club. There were very few present. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, with some difficulty, on account of the paucity of Greeleyites in the Ward to select from.

Jacob Morstatt, the President of the Tailors' Central Organization, issued a call for a Grant and Wilson meeting to be held at No. 10 Stanton-street, last evening. A large number answered the call, and preliminary steps were taken last evening to form a Grant and Wilson club, but the organization will not be perfected until the next meeting, which will be held early next week.

A meeting was held at Harlem on Tuesday evening for the purpose of forming a Grant and Wilson Club. Mr. Alfred Barber called the meeting to order. A Committee on Organization reported Fred. J. Frelinghuysen for President; John J. Sharpe, Vice-President; Peter V. Stryker, Secretary; A. P. Cooper, Treasurer; Job C. Kinyon, Wm. S. Ogle and Christopher Esel, Finance Committee; John S. Amerman, Charles Bissell, Isaac Porter, Wm. H. Hendrickson and Andrew Parcel, Executive Committee, who were duly elected. The President addressed the meeting, after which seventy persons enrolled themselves as members. The meeting then adjourned to the 15th.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Republican Rejoicings at the State Capital.

Mass-Meeting and Procession—Four Thousand People Out—Stirring Speeches—Celebrations in Other Parts of the Country.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 8.—Barrels of resin from the Governor's mansion to the State-house are now ablaze, and 2,000 Republicans in torch-light procession are marching up Fayetteville-street. I notice the following mottoes: "Grant and Wilson;" "Let us fill up the Bloody Chasm;" "North Carolina Sound;" "Equal Rights to All;" "Caldwell 2,000, Grant 15,000;" "Let us have Peace;" "No Intimidation;" "Charity for All, Malice Toward None;" "Away with Blumenberg;" "Where is Filkins?" "Wilson, the Working Man's Friend;" "Wood has Done his Work well in the West—D. M. Barringer." The procession formed at the Governor's mansion, with Sheriff Lee as marshal, and Collector Young, Jas. H. Jones and others as assistant marshals, and moved up Fayetteville-street to Largett-street, and stopped at the residence of Ex-Gov. Holden. Holden was vociferously called for. He appeared, and in a speech of ten minutes congratulated the Republicans on the achievement of so grand a victory over the combined forces of the Greeley Democracy and Tammany Hall. He said the Republicans should rejoice, not in a spirit of resentment and revenge, but for the success of living principles. The Governor was frequently applauded, and closed his speech with an appeal for harmony and united action for Grant and Wilson. The procession then moved toward Hillsboro-street, and stopped at the residence of Saml. T. Carrow, United States Marshal. The Marshal congratulated the vast throng on the success of our State ticket, and the certainty of success in November for Grant and Wilson. He urged the Republicans to greater activity, and to stand up for their rights. "Be men; celebrate your victory in peace this night, and prepare for another conflict to-morrow." Three cheers were then given for Carrow, and the procession moved on to the Capitol-square, and down Fayetteville-street to the Court-house, where Gov. Caldwell, Judge Settle, Hon. Sam'l F. Phillips, Gen. Warwick, of New-York; Hon. James H. Harris, Col. J. J. Young, Stewart Ellison, Col. T. B. Long and other distinguished speakers addressed the vast multitude. There were no less than 4,000 in the procession, and that on twenty-four hours' notice. There was not the slightest disturbance, and the crowd broke up at a late hour and retired to their homes, enthusiastic for Grant and Wilson and a complete victory in November next.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

Enthusiastic Gathering in Elmira.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, Aug. 8.—The Republicans of Elmira demonstrated enthusiastically to-night over the brilliant victory in North Carolina. In the midst of the firing of 100 guns and the display of fire-works the people assembled in the Park at Main-street and listened to congratulatory and eloquent speeches from Seymour Dexter, Esq., Hon. G. L. Smith, Hon. H. Boardman Smith, E. C. Vanduzer, Esq., Hon. John L. Nicks, John Davidson, Esq., Henry Andres, Esq., and J. F. Atwill, Esq. Over 4,000 people were present, gathered at an hour's notice. His Honor Patrick H. Flood, Mayor of the City, presided. The spontaneous and magnificent demonstration shows that the heart of Chemung County is sound, and may be counted without fail in the list of counties which will vote for Grant.

Rejoicing at Albany.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Republicans of Albany had a brilliant celebration of the North Carolina victory to-night. One hundred guns were fired and a display of fire-works took place. A great concourse assembled and an impromptu meeting was held, and several speeches delivered. President Andrew D. White was serenaded at the Delavan House, and made a strong speech. The Republican newspaper offices were serenaded and responses made. Great enthusiasm was manifested.

One Hundred Guns at Plainfield, N. J.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 8.—The City of Plainfield is awake. This evening there was a grand celebration of the victory in North Carolina. One hundred guns were fired, and the Grant Legion, half a mile long, marched through the city. The people were wild with enthusiasm. An address was made by H. M. Burnett, of Newark, and the people separated at a late hour.

Meeting in Atlanta, Ga.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8.—Atlanta is wild with enthusiasm over the North Carolina victory. The city is illuminated with bonfires. The City Hall not accommodating the multitude, the meeting withdrew to the public square, where speaking continues. Grant is in the ascendant in this part of Georgia.

Large Republican Meeting in Corning.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 8.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Steuben County was presided over by Judge Spencer, and addressed by Gov. Woodford, this evening, in a most powerful and effective speech. The Republicans of Steuben are more active and vigilant than ever before.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Immense Republican Meeting in Allegheny City.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—This evening a rousing meeting was held in the Diamond-square, opposite the City Hall, Allegheny City. The meeting was a grand ratification celebration in honor of the Republican victory in North Carolina and in indorsement of the State ticket. Judge Shannon and Hon. Fletcher White, of this city addressed the vast assemblage, numbering some 10,000 people. The speech of the evening was that made by Hon. Judge Shannon, who was frequently interrupted by applause from his hearers, a large number of whom were colored people. Mr. Shannon was very lucid in his arguments, severely criticising Senator Sumner's letter, and the action of his followers in the recent renegade movement to obtain political power. He vindicated the character of Gen. Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, showing that while Mr. Hartranft had his sword drawn in defense of his country, Buckalew was entertaining his rebel friends in Canada. The Judge quoted extracts from speeches of prominent Democrats which thoroughly vindicated the Presidents and the Republican Party from charges which had been preferred against them. Taken as a whole, the meeting was a complete success, paving, as it did, the way for the campaign [illegible]

[illegible] of the Republican Party, who are to take the stump for the State ticket, and also for Grant and Wilson, this Fall. The men who are about to take the stump for the Republicans in this State are the men who have secured North Carolina for Grant in November.

GREELEY AND VANDERBILT.

How Horace Greeley Tried to Collect a Little Bill Against C. Vanderbilt, Jr.—A New Way to Pay an Old Debt.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Greeley knows something about C. Vanderbilt, Jr. He knew once on a time that said Vanderbilt owed him $15,000, which Vanderbilt senior would not pay, and which it seemed probable Mr. Greeley would have to loose unless he could assist young Vanderbilt to get the money out of somebody else without returning any valuable consideration. The United States Treasury seemed most open to attack, and it was made in regular form and was long continued. In the first place Vanderbilt was quartered on the defaulting Bailey, who put him on the pay-roll of his office and paid, so he himself declared, $2,000 a year to Mr. Greeley. To get the $15,000 back in this way would take longer than Jacob served for Rachel, and more speedily to draw it from the fountain of the Treasury, it was determined that C. Vanderbilt, Jr., should have a better office. Gen. Grant has been complained of for not knowing all the old laws of the United States when he nominated Mr. A. T. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury, but Mr. Greeley had not then become so wise, nor was he a Reformer. At any rate Mr. Stewart was recognized as Secretary by an inundation of letters to the Department asking for offices, and signed by Mr. Greeley. Mr. Vanderbilt's was almost or quite the first one received. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1869.

To Hon. A. T. Stewart, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I most respectfully make application for the position of Assessor of the Ninth District State of New-York, City of New-York. Having full confidence in my ability to discharge the duties encumbent on the office not only with honor and credit to myself but to my superiors.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. VANDERBILT, JR.,
No. 86 Fifth-avenue, New-York.

Under the letter is the following indorsement in the handwriting of Mr. Greeley:

I indorse the foregoing application of Mr. C. Vanderbilt and respectfully solicit his appointment.

HORACE GREELEY, New-York.

Mr. Vanderbilt did not receive the desired appointment, and, so far as known, he owes Mr. Greeley nearly the original amount. Anyone can, therefore, guess what is likely to happen to Mr. Vanderbilt and the United States Treasury if Mr. Greeley is elected.

FLORIDA.

The Republican State Convention—A First-Rate Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 8.—The Republican State Convention met at noon yesterday and effected a temporary organization, and adjourned till this morning. At 9 this morning the Convention organized permanently, after which O. B. Hart, of Jacksonville, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Major M. L. Stearns, of Quincy, for Lieutenant-Governor. For Congress, J. T. Walls and Major W. J. Purman were unanimously nominated. The Presidential electors are Judge A. A. Knight, of Jacksonville; J. D. Tunnahill, of St. Augustine; W. G. Stewart, of Tallahassee, and D. Montgomery, of Madison—all unanimously nominated. The greatest enthusiasm prevails over the result. The Democrats say that no stronger ticket could have been made up, and admit that the Republicans will sweep the State. A telegram just received from O. B. Hart announces his acceptance of the nomination. With this ticket the State is good for Grant by from 7,000 to 10,000 majority. The Convention is still in session.

THE TROTTING TURF.

Third Day at the Buffalo Park—Another Immense Throng of Spectators.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—This was another delightful day for the Buffalo Park meeting. The attendance was larger than on either of the preceding days, fully 12,000 persons being present. All the trains for the last twenty-four hours have been crowded with visitors, a large portion of whom were ladies.

The first race on the programme was for five-year-olds and under. Five horses started. Zilcadie Golddust was the favorite in the pools at $100 against the field. Lady Maud had the pole. At the quarter-pole Maud took the lead and opened a gap of six lengths, which she maintained until reaching the home-stretch, when Zilcadie Golddust, who had lost ground by breaking badly, hauled up, but Lady Maud came in a length ahead, winning the heat.

In the second heat, Lady Maud again took the lead on the second score, maintaining the same through the heat, followed closely at times by Zilcadie Golddust, who continually lost by bad breaks. Lady Maud won by three lengths. In the third heat Lady Maud took the lead, and at the three-quarter pole Zilcadie Golddust commenced gaining rapidly, but, breaking badly, allowed Lady Maud to win the heat by eight lengths.

SUMMARY.

No. 1.—Purse $1,500.—For five-year olds and under; $900 to first, $450 to second and $150 to third:

H. Goodrich's br. m. Lady Maud	1	1	1
L. L. Dorsey, Jr.'s ch. c. Zilcadie Golddust	4	4	2
F. B. Baldwin's br. m. Mary E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. S. Carpenter's bk. g. Rowe's Tommy	3	2	4
James W. Myers' br. c. Vanity Fair	5	5	dis.

Time—2:30½, 2:29½, 2:27½.

The 2:30 race was trotted alternately with the five-year-old race. Eleven horses were entered and ten started on the tenth score. Stridewav was drawn. Gazelle took the lead to the quarter, where she broke and Kilburn Jim shot ahead and kept the lead round the course, coming in a length ahead.

In the second heat Kilburn Jim took the lead to the quarter, and between the quarter and half opened a gap and kept the lead, winning the heat.

The start for the third heat was a bad one. On the third score Kilburn Jim took the lead to the quarter, where Gazelle came up and lapped, and at the half Jim was a neck in advance. After passing the half Gazelle lost ground. On coming to the homestretch Elmo hauled up rapidly, forcing Jim to let out, when the race became very exciting, Kilburn Jim winning by a nose.

SUMMARY.

Purse No. 2.—$10,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:30; $5,000 to first, $2,000 to second, $1,500 to third, $1,000 to fourth:

M. D. Van Scoter's dk. br. g. Kilburn Jim	1	1	1
O. A. Hickok's s. Elmo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John Lovett's b. m. Gazelle	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. S. Brown's b. g. Advance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Watt Devine's s. g. Barney	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chas. S. Green's br. m. Lucille Golddust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Johnson's b. m. Jennie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
T. P. Roche's blk. m. Gentle Annie	7	7	7
A. M. Wilson's b. m. Ella Wilson	5	8	dr.

Time, 2:25, 2:23, 2:25¼.

The first heat in the 2:30 race was called at 4:30 o'clock. Eight horses were entered and six started, Bird and Lady Sherwood having been drawn.

Frank J. had the pole and took the lead to the half-mile post, where he "went up," and Sensation took the lead, followed closely by Grace. Sensation came in under the whip half a length ahead of Grace, Glozier third.

In the second heat Sensation took the lead and kept it to the three-quarter pole, where he broke and lost five lengths; before reaching the homestretch Sensation overhauled Grace amid the cheers of the crowd, and came in ahead, winning the heat by a length.

For the third heat Sensation sold in the pools for $50 against $16 for the field. The driver of Grace was changed, and John Murphy, who drove Dexter to saddle, took his place.

The start was made at 7½. Grace took the lead, but breaking at the first quarter, Sensation shot ahead and kept a wide gap to the homestretch, when Grace gained on him, but breaking again Sensation won the heat easily.

SUMMARY.

No. 3.—Purse $2,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $1,300 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third.

J. L. Doty's b. g. Sensation	1	1	1
A. M. Wilson's b. m. Grace	2	2	2
Aden Goldsmith's r. g. Glozier	3	3	3
Rufus P. White's b. s. Continental	5	4	3
L. Sanborn's [illegible] Frank J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. Watt Devine's s. g. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	dr.

Time—2:25, 2:27, 2:28½.

To-morrow will be the gala day of the meeting. Lucy, Goldsmith Maid, American Girl, and Henry competing. The City is crowded with visitors from every quarter.

The pool-selling on to-morrow's races is as follows: Fullerton, $[illegible]; Rosalind, $75; Nonesuch, $80; the field, $27. There are no pools on the big race for first money, but Lucy is a strong favorite for the second.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Republicans Jubilant Over the North Carolina Victory—Sumner Again—A New Painting—Dismal Democratic Ratification.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—North Carolina is after all Republican; the enthusiasm here is intense, and the greater because of the liberalism of the uncertainty by which the result has been kept in doubt. The Republicans fired 200 guns this afternoon. They are everywhere jubilant. The effect is particularly marked upon the colored population, who welcome the North Carolina redeemed from a Democratic majority as the omen of a complete Republican triumph in November. The Democrats are in correspondingly low spirits, and in private conversations manifest uneasiness as to the success of Greeley. There is an increased fondness for Blanton Duncan and the straight-outs. The evidence that comes constantly forward from all quarters, of the failure of the colored voters to appreciate the Democratic ticket, with the fact demonstrated that in North Carolina they voted solidly the Republican ticket, dampens the Democratic enthusiasm for Greeley, and they are many of them concluding he is valueless even for temporary use. The few timid Republicans, who a few days ago were willing to give up, are confirmed and strengthened, and are among the most enthusiastic now. The sudden change of front in a prominent New-York paper, heretofore for Greeley, is taken as a cheerful index of the way the ground swell is moving. The guns were duly fired today, and measures were taken to make a greater demonstration in a day or two.

SUMNER AGAIN.

Mr. Sumner has not done Mr. Garrison the honor to read his recently-published letter. He is understood to say that he will not have a controversy with his old friend. The way he says this conveys an impression that it is on account of pure benevolence and magnanimity for one whom he could easily crush.

A NEW PAINTING.

Mr. Thomas Moran deposited with the Government, in the Capitol building, the painting of the Yellowstone Cañon, which was purchased by the Government from him last session. It will be immediately put in position in the place allotted to it by the Library Committee.

A DISMAL RATIFICATION.

The Democrats had a ratification meeting to-night. North Carolina damaged the affair, however, and it was a poor show. Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, was the great gun. About half the crowd were colored men, who were shouting "Rah for Grant!" The grand torchlight procession was a rather attenuated concern. Drawn out as long as possible, it took it five minutes to pass the *Times* office. It was one of the roughest crowds that the city could turn out. Its most prominent transparency was an impious supplication showing that the forlorn subjects had reached the verge of despair, which sometimes drives the wickedest men to entreat. It was, "God grant us Greeley."

CONDITION OF GEN. SPINNER.

Gen. Spinner is still confined to his bed from the attack of vertigo several days ago. The ailment seems to be physical exhaustion from close application to public and private business. He expresses himself as improved in condition, though as sometimes weak. His daughter arrived from the North last night, and is now attending him.

ACCOUNTABILITY OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Disbursing officers of the navy and others having at any time charge of money or property are held to a stricter accountability than heretofore. In addition to other checks, the originals of certificates of deposits on account of sales, excepting for clothing, must be forwarded directly to the Secretary of the Treasury, while certificates on account of sales of clothing, and all balances due the United States, from money directly from the Treasury, or other liabilities to the United States, must be sent to the Fourth Auditor.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Postal service has been ordered on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Missouri Division, South Branch, from Mexico to Cedar City, Missouri, a distance of fifty and a half miles, at $2,531 per annum, and on the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, between Groveton and Lancaster, New-Hampshire, ten miles, at $500 per annum, service to commence on Aug. 15.

THE CENSUS.

The complete census returns of the United States show the total population to be 38,558,371, of which 19,493,565 are males and 19,064,806 females.

PERSONAL.

J. W. Forney is announced to go to the Pacific coast next Monday, to be absent two months.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Delano was better yesterday than the previous day.

The French band gave a farewell concert last night in the Boston Theatre.

The Republicans of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, yesterday nominated W. S. Moore for Congress.

Lieut.-Col. Grey, formerly of the Second United States Artillery, died in San Francisco, of apoplexy, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Henry M. Atkinson, only daughter of Senator Tipton, died at 12 o'clock yesterday, at Brownsville, Nebraska.

The Democrats of the Tenth Ohio District yesterday nominated Rush R. Sloane, of Erie County, for Congress.

Edward T. Winston, a well-known merchant of Richmond, Va., died at Warm Sulphur Springs last evening.

The Boston City authorities gave a complimentary reception to the National Education Association at Faneuil Hall last night.

Landon C. Haynes was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee, yesterday.

A salute of 200 guns was fired in Washington yesterday afternoon in honor of the North Carolina election by the Republicans.

Commander Hatfield has been detached from the command of the Kansas, and is ordered to special duty at the Hydrographic Office.

The Central Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold a fair in Selma, Ala., beginning on the 19th November and continuing one week.

Henry J. Wheeler has been appointed Internal Revenue Store-keeper for the First Illinois District, and Thomas Camden for the First Ohio District.

Patrick Bounaparte stabbed Thomas O'Rourke, a fellow-boarder, in the abdomen, with a pair of shears, yesterday, in Rochester, N. Y. He is thought to be insane.

A freight-train on the Central Railroad met with an accident yesterday, and several cars loaded with flour were smashed and the flour scattered in all directions.

Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has just published a hand-book of politics for 1872, the purpose being to present the chief political facts of the last two years.

Five or six roughs insulted Capt. John Stephens at Carondelet, ten miles from St. Louis, and he knocked one of them down. The ruffians then attacked him and beat and kicked him to death.

Surgeon Joseph Hugg has been ordered to the receiving-ship New-Hampshire; Assistant Surgeon Martin, to the Naval Hospital at Washington; Assistant Surgeon Bradley, to the Canandaigua.

A dwelling-house in Meriden, Conn., was burned on Wednesday night and one of the occupants, an old man named Reilly, went into the house to rescue some property and was burned to death.

The Board of Directors of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, have decided to locate that institution in Louisville, Ky. Competition for location was very active between Atlanta, Ga., Chattanooga and Nashville.

A fire in the square bounded by Race, Elm and Water streets and the river bank, in Cincinnati, yesterday, destroyed a number of sheds used as stables, blacksmith shops and small manufactories, and a few small dwellings. Loss, $40,000.

The insurance on the Continental Sugar Refinery in Boston, burned on Wednesday night, amounts to $300,000, distributed among offices in many parts of the State, and several in London and Liverpool. It is believed the loss will not exceed $[illegible].

An incendiary set fire to several places in an alley in Steubenville, Penn., yesterday, causing $10,000 damage. Shavings, saturated with carbon oil, were found in a stable in the same alley. The principal losers are Wm. Pierce & Sons, furniture-makers.

FOREIGN NEWS BY CABLE.

Indisposition of Members of the Geneva Tribunal.

A Turkish Village Burned and 1,000 Families Homeless.

Tranquillity Returning in Mexico Under Lerdo.

Funeral of the Late President Juarez, in the City of Mexico.

Mysterious Removal of Gov. Zabalza of Havana.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Indisposition of Several Members of the Board and of the Counsel—Probable Close of the Labor of the Tribunal Sept. 15.

GENEVA, Aug. 8.—The Alabama Claims Arbitration Tribunal met again this afternoon at 12½ o'clock, and after a session of two and a half hours adjourned to meet again on Wednesday next. Several of the arbitrators and counsel are suffering from indisposition caused by excessive toil and the disagreeable weather. The object of the Court in adjourning for so long a period is to give the members sufficient time for especial study of a number of points involved in cases which have come before them. It is confidently hoped that the labors of the Tribunal will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the 15th of September.

TURKEY.

Destruction of a Village on the Bosphorus by Fire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—Coosmornjouk, a village on the Asiatic bank of the Bosphorus, inhabited by poor Jews and Greeks, has been destroyed by fire. Upward of 1,000 families have been made homeless and destitute.

MEXICO.

Quiet Restored—Meeting of Congress—President Lerdo's Policy—Funeral of Juarez—General News.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 1, via HAVANA, Aug. 7.—The American Minister, Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, leaves on the 1st of September for the United States, and after a short leave of absence he will return to his post.

A revolution occurred at Tampico on receipt of news of the death of Juarez. The Guaymas insurgents shout, "Hurrah for Diaz, and death to Lerdo." There were no other disturbances, either in the capital or elsewhere, upon the announcement of the death of Juarez.

Congress will meet in extra session on the 15th of September. Various names are mentioned for the new Cabinet, but there is as yet nothing certain as to its composition. Lerdo is a candidate for election to the Presidency, and the names of several others are mentioned as competitors.

President Lerdo has issued a decree of general amnesty to political prisoners, the only exceptions being the Lieutenant-Generals under the Empire of Maximilian. Lerdo has voluntarily ordered an investigation into the outrages committed on American citizens in Chihuahua. The journals report that Lerdo will recall Señor Mariscal from Washington, and it is rumored that his successor, as Minister to the United States, will be Stanislas Canedo.

It is believed the revolutionists will disband when informed of the policy of Administration.

The funeral of Juarez was an imposing spectacle. The corpse was interred in the Pantheon. The streets and houses were draped with mourning, and the procession bore numberless emblems of grief. Fully seventy thousand spectators lined the streets through which it passed. Nearly all the foreigners in the capital were present at the ceremonies as were all the public officers and foreign diplomats. Addresses were made by Minister Nelson on behalf of the diplomatic corps, and Señor Vigil for the editorial fraternity of Mexico. The death of Juarez is generally regretted. During the passing of the funeral procession through the Calle Plateros, one of the cannon fired at the palace killed a woman and wounded a man.

Angel Yturbide, a son of the Ex-Emperor, died at the capital on the same day as Juarez. He leaves a widow and one son.

It is reported that Gen. Diaz has decided to go to San Francisco in consequence of receiving no aid from the people of Tepec.

The American Consul at Minatitlan has donated to the municipality his share of the silver smuggled aboard the Norwegian brig Argus. The *Two Republics* says the act of the Consul establishes the fact that in assuming the character of an informer, so unusual in foreign representatives in Mexico, the Consul was governed by the highest and most disinterested motives.

President Lerdo has commuted the sentence of death pronounced upon Las Toledo, Padre and Lopez, the kidnappers of Carvantes, to ten years' imprisonment.

It is reported that the Government intends the expulsion from Mexico of the celebrated Schultz, whose American citizenship is denied by the *Two Republics*. That journal denounces Schultz as a pernicious foreigner.

CUBA.

Another Change in the Governorship of Havana.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—Count Canongo to-day unexpectedly assumed the Governorship of Havana. No reasons are known for the sudden abandonment of the post by Gov. Zabalza.

FRANCE.

The Pope's Version of the Success of the Great New Loan—Why M. Thiers has Gone to Trouville.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Pope has written a letter to President Thiers congratulating the French nation upon the great success of the new loan, which his Holiness thinks, is attributable to the refusal of M. Goulard, the Minister of Finance, to remove the position of Ambassador to the Court of Italy, the invader and enemy of the Holy See.

A dispatch from Trouville, where M. Thiers is now stopping, says the visit of his Excellency is solely for the purpose of facilitating the progress of negotiations in relation to the commercial treaties with England and Belgium. The journey of the President was not taken, as has been stated, because of any fears as to his condition, as he is in excellent health.

Strengthening the Fortifications on the Northern Coast.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Assembly Committee on Fortifications has agreed to strengthen the fortifications at Gravelines, Dunkirk, Lille and Calais.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Crew of Mr. Ashbury's Yacht Livonia Strike for More Wages—Cricketers Going Abroad.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The crew of the yacht Livonia have struck for an increase of wages, and Mr. Ashbury refuses to accede to their demands. Unless the difficulty is arranged, the name of the Livonia will be scratched from the list of yachts entered for the Queen's Cup Regatta.

Among the passengers by the steam-ship Sarmatian, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for Quebec, were twelve English cricketers, who, after playing several matches in Canada, will visit the United States.

BELGIUM.

Importation of Cattle from Germany Prohibited on Fear of Rinderpest.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—Owing to the prevalence of the Rinderpest in Germany and Russia, the Belgian Government has issued an order prohibiting the importation of cattle from those countries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT LONE LAND; a narrative of Travel and Adventure in the North-west of America. By Capt. W. F. Butler, F. R. G. S. With illustrations and with map. London: Sampson Low & Co. New-York: Scribner, Welford and Armstrong.

Capt. Butler is a born explorer. This fact, however, is of much less importance to the public than that this very interesting book gives a far more complete idea than any heretofore published of the North-western regions of the American Continent, that vast district over which, in defiance of the Monroe doctrine, that famous British drum beat follows the morning sun in part of its march around the world. Probably a very large number even of intelligent readers have by this time forgotten that in 1869 there was a rebellion away up in the Red River of the North, and that a force of some fourteen hundred men was sent from Canada to quell it. M. Louis Riel, who was the head of the movement, succeeded in enlisting in the demonstration enough of his excitable countrymen—hardly any but French participated in the outbreak—to expel the Governor, to seize Fort Garry, and with it a quantity of Remington rifles, fourteen shooters, and revolvers. The only bloodshed in which the demonstration seems to have resulted was the murder in cold blood of a helpless Canadian prisoner, Thomas Scott; but these movements were enough to compel the Government to vindicate its authority by a series of energetic movements. Capt. Butler, who was in England at the time the revolt broke out, succeeded in attaching himself to the expedition which the Canadian Government organized for this purpose. He was detailed by Col. Welsley to go through Minnesota to the Red River region, with the idea of ascertaining whether the Fenians were likely to make any demonstrations from the United States in favor of M. Riel. On June 12, [illegible] he started on his mission, leaving Toronto and going by way of Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Duluth. This was not the first time Capt. Butler had visited the Great West, and he gives the following incident as an event of a journey along the Platte River in Nebraska, two years earlier:

"One day, in company with an American officer, we were following, as usual, a herd of buffalo, when we came upon a town standing silent and deserted in the middle of the prairie. 'That,' said the American, 'is Kearney City. It did a good trade in the old wagon times; but it busted up when the railroad went on further West. The people moved on to North Platte and Julesburg; guess there's only one man left in it now, and he's got snakes in his boots the hull season.' Marveling what manner of man this might be who dwelt alone in the silent city, we rode on. One house showed traces of occupation, and in this house dwelt the man. We had passed through the deserted, grass-grown street, and were again on the prairie, when a shot rang out behind us, the bullet cutting up the dust away to the left. 'By G—d, he's on the shoot,' cried our friend; 'ride, boys,' and so we rode."

Of course Capt. Butler had to play different rôles so long as he was traveling through American territory; now he was prospecting for mines, and then a Canadian land speculator; but one of the most serious obstacles to an easy trip, which he encountered, were the mosquitoes, and they were the worst just before taking the steam-boat on the Red River. His account of this last experience is worth quoting. He says:

"As we journeyed along the Dakota prairies the last hour of daylight overtook us, bringing with it a scene of magical beauty. * * As soon as the sun had dipped beneath the sea of verdure an ominous sound caused me to gallop on with increasing haste. The pony seemed to know the significance of that sound much better than its rider. He no longer lagged nor needed the spur or whip to urge him to faster exertion, for darker and denser than on the previous night there rose around us vast numbers of mosquitoes—choking masses of biting insects, no mere cloud thicker and denser in one place than in another, but one huge wall of never-ending insects, filling nostrils, ears and eyes. Where they came from I cannot tell; the prairie seemed too small to hold them; the air too limited to yield them space. I had seen many vast accumulations of insect life in lands old and new, but never anything that approached to this mountain of mosquitoes on the prairies of Dakota. To say that they covered the coat of the horse I rode would be to give but a faint idea of their numbers; they were literally six or eight deep upon his skin, and with a single sweep of the hand one could crush myriads from his neck. Their hum seemed to be in all things around. To ride for it was the sole resource. Darkness came quickly down, but the track knew no turn, and for seven miles I kept the pony at a gallop, my face, hands and neck cut and bleeding. At last in the gloom I saw, down in what appeared to be the bottom of a valley, a long white wooden building with lights showing out through the windows. Riding quickly down this valley we reached, followed by hosts of winged pursuers, the edge of some water lying amid tree-covered banks. The water was the Red River, and the white wooden steam-boat building the steam-boat International. * * It took us but little time to rush over the gangway and seek safety from our pursuers within the precincts of the steam-boat, but they were not to be baffled easily; they came in after us in millions; like Bishop Hatto's rats, they came 'in at the windows and in at the doors,' until in a very short space of time the interior of the boat became perfectly black with insects. Attracted by the light, they flocked into the saloon, covering walls and ceiling in one dark mass. We attempted supper, but had to give it up. They got into the coffee, they stuck fast in the melting butter, until at length, feverish, bitten, bleeding, and hungry, I sought refuge beneath the gauze curtains in my cabin, and fell asleep from sheer exhaustion."

But in prosecuting his mission, Capt. Butler was destined to encounter an enemy quite as annoying and rather more dangerous than mosquitoes. The International soon carried him into the dominion of "President" Riel. Through his spies that official had become informed of the approach of an emissary of the Government, and he at once determined to bag the game, and add him to his less important trophies. As the boat upon which he was a passenger neared Fort Garry, Capt. Butler observed his horseman on the river bank, following the boat, with which they were easily able to keep up, in consequence of the winding nature of the stream; and it at once became a problem with him how he should escape his pursuers, and elude the vigilance of the redoubtable "President." He found a friend in a fellow-passenger, a citizen of Fort Garry, and the two decided to leave the boat a short distance below the Fort, make their way to the town or Fort, and while Capt. Butler walked through the place his companion was to procure a horse and meet him at an appointed rendezvous. But the horse failed him, and Capt. Butler was thrown on his own resources. He pushed ahead steadily afoot for three hours, when the first streaks of dawn began to be seen. Then going to a comfortable-looking farm-house near the road, he knocked for admittance. The door was opened, and in reply to some inquiries the door was about to be slammed in his face, when he announced himself as an Englishman. This secured him a cordial reception, and developed facilities for reaching the Lower Fort Garry, the existence of which his now cordial host had before emphatically denied. Meanwhile, when "President" Riel found that his game had escaped him, he suddenly changed his tactics, and sending a messenger after Capt. Butler, begged him to visit him at the upper fort. This the Captain declined to do until he was assured that his baggage, which had been seized upon the arrival of the International at Fort Garry, had been released; his friend who assisted him to escape had been set at liberty, and the rebel flag taken down. Then, in spite of the remonstrances of his friends, who feared that some harm might be done him, he complied with "President" Riel's very urgent invitation. His interview with this potentate of a day is thus described:

"A few scared-looking, dusty men, with rusty firelocks and still more rusty bayonets, stood lounging about the gate of the fort. We drove through without stopping, and drew up at the door of my companion's house, which was situated at the rear of the buildings I have spoken of. From the two flag-staffs flew two flags, one the Union Jack in shreds and tatters, the other a well-kept bit of bunting, having the fleur de lis and a shamrock on a white field. Once in the house, my companion asked me if I would see Mr. Riel.

"'To call on him, certainly not,' was my reply.

"'But if he calls on you?'

"'Then I will see him,' replied I.

"The gentleman who had spoken thus soon left the room. There stood in the centre of the apartment a small billiard-table. I took up a cue and commenced a game with the only other occupant of the room—the same individual who had on the previous evening acted as messenger to the Indian settlement. We had played some half a dozen strokes when the door opened, and my friend returned. Following him came a short, stout man, with a large head, a sallow, puffy face, a sharp, restless, intelligent eye, a square-cut massive forehead, overhung by a mass of long and thickly-clustering hair, and marked with well-cut eyebrows—altogether a remarkable-looking face, all the more so, perhaps, because it was to be seen in a land where such things are rare sights.

"This was M. Louis Riel, the head and front of the Red River rebellion—the President, the Little Napoleon, the ogre, or whatever else he may be called. He was dressed in a curious mixture of clothing—a black frock coat, vest and trowsers; but the effect of this somewhat clerical costume was not a little marred by a pair of Indian moccasins, which nowhere look more out of place than on a carpeted floor.

"M. Riel advanced to me, and we shook hands with all that earnestness so characteristic of hand-shaking on the American continent. Then there came a pause. My companion had laid his cue down. I still retained mine in my hands, and, more as a means of bridging the awkward gulf of silence which followed the introduction, I asked him to continue the game. Another stroke or two, and the moccasined President began to move nervously about the window recess. To relieve his burdened feelings I asked if he ever indulged in billiards; a rather laconic 'never' was his reply.

"'Quite a loss,' I answered, making an absurd stroke across the table, 'a capital game.'

"I had scarcely uttered this profound sentiment when I beheld the President moving hastily toward the door, muttering as he went, 'I see I am intruding here.' There was hardly time to say 'Not at all,' when he vanished. But my companion was too quick for him. Going out into the hall he brought him back once more into the hall, called away my billiard opponent, and left me alone with the chosen of the people of the new nation. Motioning M. Riel to be seated, I took a chair myself and the conversation began.

"Speaking with difficulty, and dwelling long upon his words, Riel regretted that I should have shown such distrust of him and his party as to prefer the Lower Fort and the English settlement to the Upper Fort and the society of the French. I answered that if such distrust existed it was justified by the rumors spread by his sympathizers on the American frontier, who represented him as making active preparations to resist the approaching expedition.

"'Nothing,' he said, 'was more false than these statements. I only wish to retain power until I can resign it to a proper Government. I have done everything for the sake of peace, and to prevent bloodshed among the people of this land. But they will find,' he added passionately, 'they will find, if they try these people here, to put me out, they will find they cannot do it. I will keep what is mine until the proper Government arrives.' As he spoke he got up from his chair and began to pace nervously about the room.

"I mentioned having met Bishop Taché in St. Paul, and the letter which I had received from him. He read it attentively and commenced to speak about the expedition.

"'Had I come from it?'

"'No; I was going to it.'

"He seemed surprised.

"'By the road to the Lake of the Woods?'

"'No, by the Winnipeg River,' I replied.

"'Where was the expedition?'

"I could not answer this question, but I concluded it could not be very far from the Lake of the Woods.

"'Was it a large force?'

"I told him exactly, setting the limits as low as possible, not to deter him from fighting if such was his intention. The question uppermost in his mind was one of which he did not speak, and he deserves the credit of his silence. Amnesty or no amnesty was at that moment a matter of very grave import to the French half-breeds, and to none so much as their leader. Yet he never asked if that pardon was an event on which he could calculate. He did not even allude to it at all.

"At one time, when speaking of the efforts he had made for the advantage of his country, he grew very excited, walked hastily up and down the room with theatrical attitudes and declamation, which he evidently fancied had the effect of imposing on his listener; but alas for the vanity of man, it only made him appear ridiculous; the moccasins sadly marred the exhibition of Presidential power.

"At length M. Riel appeared to think he had enough of the interview, for stopping in front of me he said:

"'Had I been your enemy you would have known it before. I heard you would not visit me, and although I felt humiliated I came to show you my pacific inclinations.' Then darting quickly from the room he left me. An hour later I left the dirty ill-kept fort."

This interview with the rebel "chief" terminated, Capt. Butler at once started for the Winnipeg River, down which he knew the expedition would come. His ascent of that river was adventurous and exciting, as may readily be inferred from the fact that this river in its course from the Lake of the Woods to Lake Winnipeg—160 miles—makes a descent of 360 feet. This descent is not effected by a continuous decline, but by a series of terraces at various distances from each other; in other words, the river forms innumerable lakes and wide-expanding reaches, bound together by rapids and perpendicular falls of varying altitude. Thus, when the voyageur has lifted his canoe from the foot of the Silver Falls and launched it again above the head of that rapid, he will have surmounted twenty-two feet of the ascent. Again, the dreaded Seven Portages will give him a total rise of sixty feet in a distance of three miles. As typical of the constantly-recurring scenes in making his way up the Winnipeg, Capt. Butler gives us this graphic bit of description:

"There sounds ahead a roar of falling water, and we see, upon rounding some pine-clad island or ledge of rock, a tumbling mass of foam and spray, studded with projecting rocks, and flanked by dark wooded shores; above we can see nothing, but below, the waters maddened by their wild rush amid the rocks, surge and leap in angry whirlpools. It is as wild a scene of crag and wood and water as the eye can gaze upon, but we look upon it not for its beauty, because there is no time for that, but because it is an enemy that must be conquered. Now mark how these Indians steal upon their enemy before he is aware of it. The immense volume of water, escaping from the eddies and whirlpools at the foot of the fall, rushes on in a majestic sweep into calmer water; this rush produces along the shores of the river a counter, or back-current, which flows up sometimes to the foot of the fall. Along this back-water the canoe is carefully steered, being often not six feet from the opposing rush in the central river, but the back-current in turn ends in a whirlpool, and the canoe if it followed the back-current would inevitably end in the same place; for a minute there is no paddling, the bow paddle and the steersman alone keeping the boat in her proper direction as she drifts rapidly up the current. Among the crew not a word is spoken, but every man knows what he has to do and will be ready when the moment comes; and now the moment has come, for on one side there foams along a mad surge of water, and on the other the angry whirlpool twists and turns in smooth green hollowing curves around an axis of air, whirling round it with a strength that would snap our birch bark into fragments and suck us down into great depths below. All that can be gained by the back-current has been gained and now it is time to quit it; but where? for there is often only the choice of the whirlpool or the central river. Just on the very edge of the eddy there is one loud shout given by the bow paddle, and the canoe shoots full into the centre of the boiling flood, driven by the united strength of the entire crew—the men work for their very lives, and the boat breasts across the river with her head turned full toward the falls; the waters foam and dash about her, the waves leap high over the gunwale, the Indians shout as they dip their paddles like lightning into the foam, and the stranger to such a scene holds his breath amid this war of man against nature. Ha! the struggle is useless, they cannot force her against such a torrent, we are close to the rocks and the foam; but see, she is drawn down by the current in spite of those wild, fast strokes. The dead strength of such a rushing flood must prevail. Yes, it is true, the canoe has been driven back; but no, hold, almost in a second the whole thing is done—we float suddenly beneath a little rocky isle in the foot of the cataract. We have crossed the river in face of the fall, and the portage landing is over this rock, while three yards out, on either side, the torrent foams its headlong course. Of the skill necessary to perform such things it is useless to speak. A single false stroke and the whole thing would have failed; driven headlong down the torrent, another attempt would have to be made to gain the rock-protected spot, but now we lie calmly here, spray all around us, for the rush of the river is on either side, and you can touch it with an outstretched paddle. The Indians rest on their paddles and laugh; their long hair has escaped from its fastening through their exertion and they raise it while they rest. One is already standing upon the wet, slippery rock, holding the canoe in its place, then the others get out. The freight is carried up piece by piece, and deposited on the flat surface some ten feet above the fall, the canoe is lifted out very gently, for a single blow against this hard granite boulder would shiver and splinter the frail birchbark covering. They raise her very carefully up the steep face of the cliff, and rest again on the top. What a view there is from this coigne of vantage! We are on the lip of the fall, on each side it makes its plunge, and below we mark the torrent we have just braved. Above it is smooth water, and away ahead we see the foam of another rapid. The rock on which we stand has been worn smooth by the washing of the water during countless ages, and from a cleft or fissure there springs a pine-tree or a rustling aspen. We have crossed the Petit Roches, and our course is onward still."

And so up the Winnipeg and through the Lake of the Woods, for eleven days Capt. Butler steadily held his way, and it was not until he had gone through Rainy River to Fort Francis, at the head of Rainy Lake, that he finally met the expedition under Col. Wolseley. For weary weeks this force of 1,200, largely composed of hardy Canadian lumber-men, had been forcing its way through 600 miles of lake, the rocky declivities of cataracts, and the wild wooded shores of rapids. During this march no less than forty-seven times, between lake and lake, had boats, stores and ammunition, cannon, rifles, sails and oars to be lifted from the water, borne across long ridges of rock, swamp and forest and placed again upon the river. Seven weeks of preliminary toil had been necessary to make roads and haul the boats up the rapids of the Kaministiquia River, and three weeks more were occupied in reaching Rainy River, where Capt. Butler at last met his companions. Indeed, this march of Col. Wolseley's force and Capt. Butler's, both seem, even at this slight remove, to be everything notable that came from this veritable tempest in a tea-pot—the Red River rebellion—for after a few days more, when the expeditionary force, one desperately stormy day, deployed in front of Fort Garry, the redoubtable Riel fled without firing a shot, and the great rebellion was ended. So sudden and complete was the disappearance of this Chief from the scene of his exploits that our historian does not even trouble himself to tell us even a rumor of his fate. But the honor of the British flag had been vindicated, and still another proof had been given that no part of the dominions over which it floats is so remote but that the strong arm of the Government can reach and punish offenders.

The rebellion quelled, Capt. Butler found his occupation gone. While he was hesitating where next to busy himself—whether to proffer his services to France, for the war with Prussia had then just broken out—he was offered a commission of Justice of the Peace, with orders to visit the ports of the Hudson's Bay Company, and to distribute instructions as to the proper method of treating the small-pox, which had scourged the Indian tribes along the Saskatchewan. So, resigning his sword for a medicine-box, late in October he started out upon this peaceful mission. Forty-one days after that time, twenty-seven of which had been spent "on the road," to speak technically, he had traveled with his little party 1,180 miles due westward to the Rocky Mountain House of the Hudson's Bay Company, its extreme post. Dec. 12 he started on his return journey, and on Feb. 19 he made his last camp on the ridge to the South of Lake Manitoba, fifty miles from Fort Garry. What are the pleasures of riding on sledges drawn by dogs, over the wintry wastes along the Saskatchewan, with the thermometer ranging from 20° to 50° below zero, a great part of the time, must be learned from the book itself. Such a journey would be cheerless and monotonous enough without the liveliest of companions, but the very interesting particulars which Capt. Butler gives of Indian life, of the mode of operations of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the graphic way in which he describes his own adventures, make this portion of his narrative nearly as interesting as that which is devoted to the Red River expedition. Taken as a whole, the *Great Lone Land* may be set down as by far the most thorough and trustworthy recent account of those vast districts north-west of the United States over which the British flag floats.

THE ATTACK ON MR. PHELPS.

Trial of John Thompson for Burglary—The Prisoner Makes no Defense—He is Sent to State Prison for Twenty Years.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday John Thompson was brought to trial on an indictment charging him with burglary in the first degree. The complainant was Mr. Charles H. Phelps, a jeweler, residing at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue. A wide publicity has already been given to the case from the fact that Mr. Phelps, while defending his property, was shot down by one of the burglars. His recovery was almost a miracle, as the ball from the burglar's pistol passed into his body not quite an inch below the heart. Only two witnesses, Mr. Phelps and Robert Carson, one of his employes, were examined for the prosecution. The defense offered no testimony. Mr. Phelps' evidence was to the effect that while sitting in his store about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 10th May, conversing with some friends, he heard a noise in his dwelling-house. Passing out of the store into the hallway of the dwelling-house, all the doors were found to be secure. Ascending to the second-story, he discovered two men concealed under the stairs. He raised a cry of alarm, and grappled with the intruders. One of the men—the smaller of the two—broke away and rushed down-stairs. The other Mr. Phelps held on to, but was forced to relinquish his hold, when the ruffian drew a pistol and deliberately shot him through the body.

On cross-examination, Mr. Phelps stated that before ascending the stairs he did not examine the door closely, but just saw that it was shut.

Robert Carson, a watch-maker in the employ of the last witness, testified that he followed Mr. Phelps out of the store, when the latter went to ascertain the cause of the noise. He had hardly reached the hallway when a man came bounding down the stairs, five steps at a time, with a pistol in his hand. Carson grappled with him, and a desperate struggle ensued. The thief fired at Carson, and then knocked him down. While witness was on the ground his assailant escaped through the door. The witness positively identified the prisoner at the bar as the man with whom he had the struggle and who fired at him. Mr. Phelps could not identify the prisoner. While Carson was struggling with Thompson in the hall, he heard a shot fired upstairs. Officer McConnell arrested the prisoner from a description given by Mr. Carson. Counsel for the defense demanded the acquittal of his client on the ground that no "breaking" was proven, and that, therefore, the crime of burglary charged in the indictment was not established. Judge Bedford denied the motion, and sentenced Thompson to State Prison for twenty years, with hard labor. Thompson is an ex-convict, having already served a term in Sing Sing for burglary.

Business in the General Sessions.

The following persons were arraigned, pleaded guilty and received sentence in the General Sessions, yesterday: John Manly, for grand larceny, two years in State Prison; Geo. Robinson, burglary in the third degree, five years; John Ryan, two years and six months, for grand larceny; Louis Muller, for indecent assault on a child eight years of age, five years in Sing Sing; George Conway, two years in the Penitentiary, for burglary in third degree; Joseph Carpenter, two years and six months in State Prison, for a like offense, and Charles Schultz, an old offender, five years in State Prison, on a charge of shop-lifting.

Receipts of Duties at the Custom-House.

The amount of duties received at the New-York Custom-house for the official year from June, 1871, to June, 1872, is $142,761,466 97.

The amount of duties received for the first six days in August at the new New-York Custom-house is as follows:

Aug. 1	[illegible]
Aug. 2	[illegible]
Aug. 3	[illegible]
Aug. 5	[illegible]
Aug. 6	[illegible]
Aug. 7	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

THE TURF.

Fourth Day of the Monmouth Park Races.

The August Stakes—Robbins Stakes and the Selling Race—Tom Bowling, Meteor and Albuera the Winners.

As the meeting of the Monmouth Park Association draws to a close the interest increases. Yesterday was the fourth day of the races over the course by the "sad sea waves," and the genial sunshine drew out a large number of the sporting fraternity. There was also a large assemblage of ladies who graced the scene with their presence and appeared as enthusiastic during the progress of the races as their sterner companions. The racing was good, but not extraordinary, as the favorites in each race won rather handily, and the knowing ones were correspondingly elated, as they had their revenge upon the outsiders for the slaughter of the day before. The first race was the August Stakes for two-year olds, which brought out that magnificent colt, Tom Bowling, and two competitors, Wizard and Dolorosa, and, although he carried a penalty of five pounds extra for winning the Thespian Stakes, he ran away from the other two and completed a mile with 105 pounds up in the wonderful time (for a two-year old) of 1:47. General Duke and Hamburg both ran faster races in their two-year old form, but they did not carry within twenty pounds of what Tom Bowling carried yesterday; and this performance stamps him as decidedly the best two-year old in the country, and promises to make a three-year old reputation that may rival that of Bassett, provided that his present bad temper is not made worse. Like his sire, his temper is not very amiable, and spurns the company of others on the track.

The Robbins Stakes for three-year olds brought to the post Meteor, John Doe, Mildew, Experience Oaks and Boss Tweed, but Meteor upheld his previous reputation by winning, with plenty to spare, in 3:43¼, which is at the rate of about 1:51½ to the mile. The last race was a selling race, and was won by Albuera in 3:44 for the two miles, with fourteen pounds less than her proper weight. The Paris mutual pools were extensively patronized, especially by the ladies, who sent their cavaliers to purchase tickets. In the first race each ticket on Tom Bowling won $4 91, on Meteor $8 40, and on Albuera $6 47. The details of the day's sport will be found below.

THE AUGUST STAKES.

The bell called up the horses for the August Stakes to open the proceedings. The stake is for two-year olds, one mile, value $500 added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, which closed with nineteen entries, which, deducting the money to first and second horse, made the stake worth $1,150 to the winner. This was a neat little sum to pick up the tag end of the meeting, and consequently there was a good field of starters. The following six were marked on the card to start, viz.: M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, by imported Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington; M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue; John F. Chamberlain's ch. c. Lord Jersey, by War Dance, out of sister to Pryor (No. 2), by imp. Glencoe; also b. f. Mary Constant, by War Dance, out of Lass of Sidney, by imp. Knight of St. George; H. R. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, and W. J. Bacon's ch. f. Dolorosa, by Exchequer, out of Tribulation, by Star Davis. When the judges summoned them for the mount, but three sported colors, and these were Tom Bowling, Wizard and Dolorosa, and notwithstanding that Bowling carried five pounds extra as a penalty for winning the Thespian Stakes, he was an immense favorite, and justified the confidence reposed in him by winning the race in magnificent style. The following were the odds in the pools:

Tom Bowling	$300	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wizard	50	50	60
Dolorosa	20	15	25
Total	$370	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE RACE.

Without much ado they were sent off to a good start, and Tom Bowling immediately took the lead, with Dolorosa second, and Wizard third. When they went round the turn Tom Bowling opened a gap of six lengths, while Wizard went up and collared Dolorosa. At the quarter-pole Tom Bowling had opened the gap to ten lengths, and Wizard was three lengths ahead of Dolorosa. As they went down the backstretch Wizard closed rapidly on Tom Bowling, and there was five lengths of space between them. The gap was closed to three lengths when they passed the half-mile pole, Dolorosa being ten lengths in the rear. On the lower turn Tom Bowling still kept the gap open, and at the three-quarter pole was still three lengths ahead of Wizard, who was twenty lengths away from Dolorosa. Coming up the stretch Wizard bolted, and Tom Bowling won the race by twenty lengths in the fast time of 1:47, Dolorosa six lengths behind Wizard.

SUMMARY.

The August Stakes; value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year olds, the winner of the Thespian Stakes to carry five pounds extra; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; one mile; nineteen nominations; value to winner, $1,150.

H. R. McGrath's b. c. Tom Bowling, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Glencoe, 105 pounds. Harper. 1
M. A. Littell's br. c. Wizard, by Concord, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, 100 pounds. Thomas. 2
W. J. Bacon's ch. f. Dolorosa, by Exchequer, out of Tribulation, 97 pounds. Miller. 3
Time—1:47.

THE ROBBINS STAKES.

The second race on the programme was the Robbins Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for three-year olds. This stake was originally a two-mile heat race, and was inaugurated in 1870, when it was won by that fine son of Lexington, Enquirer, owned and bred by Gen. Abe Buford, of Midway, Ky. There were three contestants in the race, and Enquirer won it in three heats. Kingfisher won the first heat in 3:56¾, and Enquirer the other two in 3:43½—4:08. Last year Gen. Buford again won the stake with Salina, who beat three competitors in two straight heats, in 3:40¾ and 4:08. The race meetings were multiplying so fast, and the horses having so much work to do during the season, there was a general objection to running three-year olds two-mile heats, and this year the conditions of the race were changed to a dash of two miles. In the stake this year there were twenty-nine entries, and was worth $1,150 to the winner. The starters in the race were D. R. Harness' ch. c. Meteor, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis, by imp. Yorkshire; C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. f. Experience Oaks, out of Sally, by Lexington; M. H. Sanford's b. g. Mildew, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imp. Glencoe; H. P. McGrath's br. c. John Doe, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, and D. McDaniel's b. c. Boss Tweed, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick. Of these Meteor was a great favorite, as his previous performances on this course and at Jerome Park justified the confidence placed in him. The rates were as follows:

Meteor	$170	$300	$170
Experience Oaks	30	[illegible]	30
Mildew	20	45	20
John Doe	15	50	15
Boss Tweed	16	[illegible]	16
Total	$251	$451	$251

THE RACE.

When they started Experience Oaks was first, Mildew second, Meteor third, John Doe fourth, and Boss Tweed fifth. When they went to the turn Boss Tweed went up to third place, and when they reached the quarter-pole he was in the lead by half a length, Meteor at the second place, Mildew third, Experience Oaks fourth, and John Doe fifth. As they went along the backstretch Meteor went to the head of Boss Tweed, and carried him at a fast pace down to the half-mile pole, where they were side by side, five lengths away from Mildew, with Experience Oaks fourth, and John Doe fifth. On the lower turn they were in the same position, but at the three-quarter pole Meteor showed two lengths in front of Boss Tweed, who was leading Mildew four lengths, Experience Oaks fourth and John Doe fifth. As they came up the homestretch they were all close together, Meteor passing the stand for the first mile a length ahead of Experience Oaks, who was two lengths in front of Mildew, John Doe and Boss Tweed being together. As they went around the turn again, Experience Oaks ran to the saddle-girths of Meteor, while John Doe had left the rear and was running well in the third place, a length behind Experience, and two lengths in front of Mildew, and Boss Tweed in the rear. At the quarter-pole, Meteor had got a length away from Experience Oaks, and she was four lengths in front of John Doe, with Mildew in the fourth position and Boss Tweed in the rear. As they went along the backstretch John Doe kept his leaders at work and got within two lengths of Experience Oaks, but Meteor got further to the front and went past the half-mile pole a length and a half in the van, while John Doe was lapping the quarter of Experience Oaks and ten lengths away from Mildew, and Boss Tweed in the rear, the two latter being out of the race. Meteor kept up the pace, and was two lengths clear of Experience Oaks at the three-quarter pole, with the latter still leading John Doe a length, the other two being a hundred yards off. When they came up the homestretch Experience Oaks made a final effort for the lead and got close to Meteor, but she could not live the pace, and Meteor beat her home by four lengths; Experience Oaks second, two lengths ahead of John Doe; Boss Tweed a long way behind, with Mildew last. Time—3:43¼.

SUMMARY.

The Robbins Stakes; value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies, foals of 1869; the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; two miles.

D. R. Harness' ch. c. Meteor, by Asteroid, out of Maria Innis, by imp. Yorkshire. J. Henry. 1
C. C. & R. H. Parks' b. f. Experience Oaks, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Sally, by Lexington. Gilles. 2
H. P. McGrath's br. c. John Doe, by Lexington, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion. Swim. 3
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. Boss Tweed, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick. Lakeland. 4
W. H. Sanford's b. g. Mildew, by Lexington, out of Mildred, by imp. Glencoe. Donahue. 5
Time—3:43¼.

THE SELLING RACE.

The Selling Race, purse $500, for all ages, dash of two miles, brought the day's sport to a close. Horses to be sold for $2,000 were to carry their appropriate weights; at $1,500, to be allowed 5 pounds; at $1,000, 7 pounds; at $750, 10 pounds; at $500, 14 pounds. The following six were entered: Joseph Donahue's b. c. Lord Byron, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse; John Boughram's ch. g. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown; John F. Chamberlain's b. f. Venetia, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Verona, by imp. Yorkshire; A. Taylor's b. f. Henrietta, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington; H. C. Damon's b. m. Albuera, aged, by Jeff. Davis, out of Ninette, by Revenue, and her full brother, Gayo, also aged. In the betting Damon's pair were the favorites, at the following rates:

Albuera, Gayo	$200	$600	$200
Lord Byron	50	270	175
Henrietta	47	120	60
Venetia	21	35	30
Sorrel Dan	37	76	70
Total	[illegible]	$1,101	[illegible]

THE RACE.

Gayo had the best of the start, Lord Byron being second, Sorrel Dan third, Venetia fourth, Henrietta fifth, and Albuera sixth. Venetia went up to the front and made the running past the quarter-pole, a length ahead of Sorrel Dan, Gayo being third, Lord Byron fourth, Albuera fifth, and Henrietta sixth. As they went down the backstretch, Gayo passed Sorrel Dan, and challenged Venetia and passed the half-mile pole on even terms with her, the pair being two lengths ahead of Sorrel Dan, who was two lengths in front of Lord Byron, he being six lengths away from Albuera, who was going easy, and evidently making a waiting race of it. Henrietta was behind her. As they went round the lower turn Venetia and Gayo were still together and making the pace three lengths in front of Sorrel Dan, who was now half a dozen lengths away from Lord Byron. In this manner they passed the three-quarter pole. As they came up the homestretch Gayo shook off Venetia, and Sorrel Dan took the second place from her, and when they passed the stand Gayo was a length ahead of Dan, Venetia third, Lord Byron fourth, Albuera fifth and Henrietta sixth. When they went to the turn Henrietta went up with a rush, passing all her competitors except Gayo, and soon assumed the second place, but Lord Byron suddenly shot out from the ruck, and went to the front like a meteor, and at the quarter-pole led Gayo half a length, with Henrietta third, Sorrel Dan fourth, Albuera fifth, and Venetia sixth. As they flew along the backstretch, Gayo pushed up to even terms with Lord Byron, but the latter soon shook off his rival, and led him two lengths at the half-mile pole, the others in the same relative positions, strung out, with Venetia a long distance behind. At the three-quarter pole Lord Byron was still leading, pressed hard by Gayo, and Sorrel Dan third, but on the homestretch Albuera made her run, and came up to the third place, while Lord Byron fell from his "high estate" back to the fourth position. Sorrel Dan kept the second place to the draw-gate; but there Albuera went past him and Gayo, and beat the latter out by a length; Sorrel Dan third, three lengths behind Gayo; Lord Byron fourth, Henrietta fifth, and Venetia a bad sixth. Time—3:44, which is exactly 1:52 to the mile.

SUMMARY.

Third Race.—Selling Race; purse $500, for all ages; dash of two miles; horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights; at $1,500, allowed 5 pounds; at $1,000, 7 pounds; at $750, 10 pounds; at $500, 14 pounds; any surplus over stated selling price to go to second horse.

H. C. Damon's b. m. Albuera, aged, by Jeff Davis, out of Ninette, by Revenue, 101 pounds. Donahue. 1
H. C. Damon's b. h. Gayo, aged, by Jeff Davis, out of Ninette, by Revenue, [illegible] pounds. Lakeland. 2
John Boughram's ch. g. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown, [illegible] pounds. Clifford. 3
Joseph Donahue's b. c. Lord Byron, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse, 94 pounds. Coleman. 4
A. Taylor's b. f. Henrietta, 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington, 73 pounds. Walker. 5
John F. Chamberlain's b. f. Venetia, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Verona, by imp. Yorkshire, 77 pounds. Hughes. 6
Time—3:44.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Removing the Christopher-Street Oystermen—The Maiden-Lane Dumping Ground—A Satisfactory Conclusion.

The Dock Commissioners met as per adjournment, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Commissioners Agnew, Wood, Hunt and Henry were present. The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved without comment. The first business before the Board was a petition from Marshal O. Roberts for the raising of a bulkhead, which was granted, and other matters equally uninteresting to the general public followed. A deputation was then introduced of property-owners at the foot of Christopher-street, North River, oystermen, who presented their views through their spokesman, Mr. William H. Christie, himself an oysterman. Their barges moored in that locality were considered obstructions, and preliminary steps had been taken for their removal. They came to protest against this, as they had leased the place until 1875, not for the purposes of speculation or subletting, but for the mooring of their boats, of which there were twenty-four. These were not used as storehouses, though they were used as transfer barges. The place they occupied had originally been designated for their special trade of oysters, because of its special fitness, and as they were a part of the commerce of the City, they hoped that they would be protected in their trade. It would be almost impossible to find a place equally suitable, and, if they were driven from it, their occupation would be greatly crippled. They paid a rental of $12,500, and there were certain parts of the piers which they did not use, which were sublet.

Commissioner Henry—I understood that the oystermen from Rivington-street would be here today.

Mr. Christie—No, Sir; we came because we considered we occupied a different position in the eyes of the authorities from other oystermen, as we had received a semi-official recognition from the Common Council. We have now been notified that we must leave by the 15th of this month, which is altogether too short a notice.

By the same Commissioner—Have you not paid any attention to what was passing around you and the notices in the papers?

Mr. Christie—Well, I knew that measures were being taken to remove obstructions, but we did not think we came under that head. Our trade amounts to twenty-five millions, and if it is of any importance to the City, we must have some facilities.

By Commissioner Agnew—Why don't you land your oysters, and put them in cellars, instead of keeping them in those barges moored to the bulkhead, that we consider an obstruction?

Mr. Christie—The lower temperature, and especially the semi-salt atmosphere of the water, make the barges so superior that no comparison can be made between them and cellars.

By Commissioner Hunt—What would be the effect if your barges were considered an obstruction upon your business.

Mr. Christie—I don't know. We should have to go somewhere else, and there is no place for us below Fourteenth-street. As it is we are greatly troubled in Winter by the ice, and if we went higher up-town these difficulties would be greatly increased.

Commissioner Henry—We have daily demands from steam-ship companies for pier privileges, and if we built a pier there we could get $30,000 for it, or if the pier were very substantial, $40,000. Now, the point is, whether that would not be more legitimately commercial than your trade, which might perhaps be removed elsewhere. There is no doubt that though you may look upon your barges as you have stated the citizens generally may consider you as obstructions. We have cleared out stores and shanties from other bulkheads. Now, it is true that you are not in the same category, but your barges may certainly be considered an obstruction. You are not on the bulkhead, but in the slip. I confess that I think some facilities ought to be given to the shell-fish trade, especially if it is as considerable as you state, but it may be possible for you to get another locality. I also believe that your business ought to be in proximity to the water.

Mr. Christie—I hope the Board will extend the time, then, to enable us to choose a locality. In the last three months we have been idle, and now the press of business will be upon us in another week. I hope the time will be extended.

Commissioner Agnew—We have received many complaints on the subject from shipping men generally, and it has been the great desire of this Board to extend all possible facilities to them. Still, I think this is a business of itself, and the matter had better be referred to the Executive Committee. Commissioner Hunt supported this view, and, after some discussion, the oystermen were dismissed, while the subject was considered among the Commissioners. A gentleman who owned a hay barge in the same neighborhood then advanced to beg for a similar delay and consideration, but, as there were not the same arguments in his favor, he received no encouragement from the Commission, and left in despair. The oyster business was then reconsidered, and, after considerable argument, the subject was laid on the table.

The next business was the report of the Executive Committee in the matter of the dumping ground at the foot of Maiden-lane, which was in favor of rescinding the resolution. The question then came up upon the adoption of the resolution, and Commissioner Wood moved that it be laid upon the table, expressing his sorrow that the Police Commissioners were not present to give their opinion upon the matter. He then made a long and sarcastic speech upon the interested property owners at the foot of Maiden-lane, who cared little for the public interest, but a great deal for their own property, and was then very severe upon Mr. Blunt's article in the *Evening Post* on the same subject, whose office window, he remarked, was just opposite the place where the dump was to be.

Commissioner Henry said he believed the Board had had the pleasure of hearing this speech on two occasions previously, and he believed also it had been answered to every one's satisfaction. He therefore thought it unnecessary to make any reply to it, and moved that the report be adopted without further delay. As far as he was concerned the Street-cleaning Department should not drive the commerce of the City away.

The motion to lay upon the table was then put and lost by 3 nays to 1 yea. The question was then put upon the adoption of the report of the Executive Committee, which was carried by 3 yeas to 1 nay. This closed up the matter of the Maiden-lane dumping ground, in conformity with the desires of the great majority of New-York citizens.

There was some other routine business of no special interest, and the Board adjourned as usual.

TWEED'S BIOGRAPHY.

Greer's Contract—Book Subscribers Should Read the Terms of Their Subscription.

In the case of Frederick H. Greer against William M. Tweed, Jr., where a judgment had been entered by default against the defendant for over $27,000, as the cost and penalty resulting from a contract to publish a biographical sketch of Mr. Tweed, which he had failed to furnish, a motion to set aside the judgment and execution thereon was made in the Court of Common Pleas, by Mr. Tremain.

Judge Robinson, in rendering his decision on the motion, delivered the following interesting opinion, which tells the story of this extraordinary, as well as other similar contracts: This action was brought upon an alleged agreement of the defendant, dated Dec. 11, 1871, to pay for nine copies of a literary work called *Universal Biography*, that was to be published by the plaintiff, at the rate of $55 per copy, to be paid one-half when the proof-sheets of a sketch of defendant's life should be issued; it was also stipulated that if the matter of such sketch was not furnished by the defendant within ten days, the subscription money was to be paid at that time, to apply on the work referred to or a future similar work, and then follows this provision:

"I [defendant] agree to pay to the publisher the price of three copies for every day's time that elapses between the receipt and return of the proof of said sketch, and also for every day's time that elapses between the end of said ten (10) days and the furnishing of sketch and photograph, referred to in [an accompanying] memorandum."

The complaint alleges defendant's neglect to furnish such sketch and photograph for 161 days and elapsed when this action was commenced; that the work (of course without defendant's biography) had been published, and nine copies tendered, and payment demanded and refused, and judgment is asked not only for the $495, the price of the nine copies, but also $26,565 liquidated damages, as per agreement, and these same plaintiff has recovered in a judgment entered by default 8th July, 1872, for $[illegible]. The summons in the action without a complaint, and containing a notice that judgment would be demanded for the sum of $27,060, was handed to the defendant on the 4th day of June, 1872, on the eve of his departure for Europe, but as he had shortly before been served with another summons, in another action commenced against him by the plaintiff, for a somewhat similar subscription for another book styled *Men of Progress*, that was also to contain his biography, he, in a fit of passion, refused to receive or retain it, and there is every presumption, from the facts stated in the moving papers, that he did so supposing that it was some trick on the part of the plaintiff and the mere repetition of the former service. The default evidently occurred from want of actual knowledge of the character of the claim, or that it was any other than such as was involved in the previous action. The defendant is in Europe, but his agents here have moved to have the default set aside, and that the defendant be let in to defend.

In my opinion this motion should be granted for the reason that the award of $26,565, as liquidated damages for the failure for 161 days to furnish plaintiff a sketch of defendant's life for publication in this *Universal Biography*, which plaintiff subsequently published (without defendant's biography) and tendered nine copies, is so monstrous and extravagant that it would be a reproach to the administration of justice to continue or uphold it. The judgment finds no warrant in the case made by the complaint, and the claim could only be sustained for the price of the volumes tendered, and perhaps for actual damages (not alleged) sustained from the delay in furnishing the sketch and photograph. The contract is well described in the language of Judge Story (1 Story's Eq. Ju., sec. 188) as "such as no man in his senses, and not under delusion, would make on the one hand, and as no honest or fair man would accept on the other." It is so extortionate and unjust that it raises the presumption of deceit and fraud in its inception. The distinction between legal and equitable remedies is abolished in our system of jurisprudence, and such relief is to be afforded, whether formerly peculiar to a Court at law or one in equity, as is appropriate to the case presented; but even Courts of law have taken notice of the inequitable and unconscientious character of such agreements, declared them void, and remitted the claimant to such damages as afforded a reasonable and just compensation for any injury he had sustained. In James Morgan vs. 1 Leo, 111, known as the Horse-shoe case, where the purchaser of a horse in whose shoes there were thirty-two nails, agreed to pay for him a barley-corn for the first nail, and doubling for every nail, making the price equal to 500 quarters, or 4,000 bushels of barley, on the trial, the Judge directed the jury to disregard the contract, and find the value of the horse, which was £8, which they did. The principle in this case has been approved of and followed in Earl of Chesterfield vs. Jansen, 1 Wils. 286; Hoyer vs. Edwards, 1 Cowp. 112; Jessons vs. Brooke, 10, [illegible]; Baxter vs. Wales, 12 Mass. 365.

In my opinion the sum of $165, (the price of three copies of the work,) agreed to be paid for each day that elapsed from Dec. 1, 1871, until the sketch and photograph were furnished, were intended simply by way of penalty. It is not stated to be intended as liquidated damages, and it is not possible that the parties ever intended that for absolute failure to furnish any sketch, the extravagant and absurd result would ensue that the defendant should be liable to pay $165 a day for all time to come as compensation for plaintiff's uncertain loss, arising from the defendant's failure to furnish the sketch. The judgment must, therefore, be vacated, and defendant let in to answer within twenty days after the service of notice of order to be entered herein. No costs are allowed to either party.

A Defaulting Pay-master Sued by the Government.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge Blatchford, the only case of interest was that of the United States vs. Benjamin J. Cahoon. The defendant was a paymaster in the United States Navy, appointed during the administration of Andrew Jackson. A bond for $20,000 was required and given as a guarantee that the duties attaching to the office would be faithfully performed. In 1864 Cahoon was a defaulter to the extent of $6,000, but because of previous good character the Government did not prosecute, and allowed the bond to be renewed. In 1866, while on service in China, Cahoon was attacked with Chinese fever, and the result, as pronounced by the physicians, was softening of the brain. In 1867 the Pay-master again became a defaulter; this time to the extent of $28,000, $8,000 of which he paid. The Government commenced proceedings to recover against the bond. In the Fall of last year proceedings were commenced in the Supreme Court against Cahoon on behalf of his wife. The Pay-master was pronounced insane and a guardian appointed for him in the person of Algernon S. Sullivan.

The case came before Judge Blatchford yesterday in the shape of a motion to overrule the second and third counts of the Government's demurrer to the defense, that at the time of the alleged defalcation the defendant was not of sound mind and therefore not to be held accountable for his acts. Judge Blatchford overruled the demurrer with leave to the Government to plead or take issue in twenty days.

Controller's Payments.

Controller Green said yesterday as follows, viz.: Department of Public Charities and Correction, for uses of that Department, $100,000; Department of Public Parks, for uses of that Department, $50,000, and he will pay today, through his pay-master, Mr. Fal's, the "Bis-nine men" on the line of the works Ninety-third to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth streets, $28,416 38.

SPAIN.

Demonstration in Favor of the King—The Monarch's Popularity.

Madrid, July 20, Correspondence of the London Echo.

Yesterday's manifestation in favor of the King went far beyond the most sanguine expectations, the exhilaration of the crowds rising to almost delirium, and in other instances there were scenes affecting beyond description. Without any announcement besides that appearing in some of the morning papers, without any organization beyond that tacitly assumed by the immense mass that had congregated without any leader or any programme. All classes found themselves mingled in one great crowd in the Prado, at 6 o'clock, and soon after formed into an orderly procession. There were statesmen, writers, merchants, politicians and capitalists, rich, poor, destitute artisans, laborers and idlers, all assembled for the one purpose of protesting against a cowardly crime, and to rejoice that the fell intent of the assassins was frustrated.

The procession took up its line of march silently and in the greatest order along the Calle Alcala to La Puerta del Sol, when it divided, a part proceeding through the Calle Mayor to the palace, and the other part moving in the same direction through the Calle del Arenal. The King and Queen had, in the meantime, left the palace, for their usual drive, and had gone by the Calle Mayor. As soon as they came up with the manifestants they were greeted with enthusiastic vivas mingled with the most affectionate congratulations, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the carriage could proceed. When it was discovered that their Majesties were going to La Fuente Castellana, a part of the crowd waited their return in the great square of the palace, but the other part hastened to Madrid's fashionable promenade, there to give vent to their sentiments. The scene there beggars all description. Upon the arrival of their Majesties many carriages left the line, and going to meet them, their occupants saluted them, and took their places behind the royal carriage as an escort, a completely spontaneous testimonial, and utterly without precedent in Madrid. And, by the time this one had been formed, came the joyous pedestrians, who had uncomplainingly traversed the whole length of Madrid on the hottest of afternoons, rushing in among the aristocratic equipages, fearless of high-stepping quadrupeds, and of all else in the consciousness of their own might and the importance of their mission—the sovereign people coming to greet the sovereign King. The monarch's carriage, drawn by six horses, à la Dumont, could no longer move through the dense masses, each individual of which was shouting him or herself hoarse. The ones most frequently heard were, "*Viva nuestro* (our) *Rey!*" "*Viva el Rey del pueblo,*" (the people's King,) "*Viva nuestro Rey valiente!*" (the brave King,) "*Mueran los asesinos!*" (Death to the assassins.) One tall artisan, in jacket and cap, pushed up to the Queen, and, baring his head with respect, purple with excitement, while his great eyes flashed with indignation, said, "Señora, we blush with shame for the infamous act committed in our midst. Believe us, true Spaniards never attack or kill except in fair fight." The Queen answered, "I am sure of the truth of what you say, and know that these were exceptions; there are criminals in all countries." Such was the intense excitement, so many and earnest the expressions of interest on the part of the most excitable and impressionable people in the world, that the Queen could no longer restrain her feelings, and tears of gratitude streamed from her eyes as she continued to bow in acknowledgment, while the King, standing in his carriage bareheaded, was deeply pale with suppressed emotion. It was all strangely reminiscent of another similar scene in "Masaniello," and one could not help wondering whether today's idol would be the morrow's victim.

Many amusing proofs of homage to the will of the sovereign people were given yesterday by the members of that haughty and rancid Spanish aristocracy who have invariably ignored the presence of the present monarch on all occasions, going so far, as you will remember, to insult the Queen by affecting the national Spanish costume, and wearing the fleur-de-lis as their only ornament. But yesterday, whenever the people saw that one of these passed without a salute, they were hooted, hissed and insulted, and obliged not only to bow, but to rise in their seats and stop their carriages, as was obligatory under the old Spanish etiquette, and customary in the early days of the reign of Isabel of Bourbon. One much bedizened and bedecked relic of the *ancien régime*, evidently Alfonsist, remained motionless when the royal equipage passed, but paid dearly for her rashness, for a tall, stalwart beauty, evidently a fish-woman, with a brilliant complexion and hair lustrous as a raven's wing, called out to her in more than clarion tones, "Look here! Aunt-witch! Bow to our King, for if you don't, by my life, you will see how all that false hair is going to fly." The affrighted legitimist rose trembling to her feet, made a profound obeisance, only too glad to escape with so little harm, and made the best of her way out of the plebeian crowd.

When the King and Queen returned to the palace, the same scenes were repeated in the square, and the royal pair, after entering the palace, were obliged to again appear on the balcony, to bid adieu to the manifestants, before they would leave.

Never were assassins more deeply disappointed in the proposed results—in this case so diametrically opposite to what had been expected. The King was a balloon that was slowly but surely descending through the want of a sustaining element, and this crime has newly inflated the balloon, and has given it such buoyancy and sent it to such a height that nothing but the most egregious blunder on the part of Amadeus can undo yesterday's work. The King and Queen have received solicitous messages of congratulation from many of the nobility, who have wished to manifest their horror and aversion at the crime committed. The middle classes, ever partial to Amadeus, but somewhat cold of late, have renewed their allegiance; and as for the lower classes, it is enough for them to know that the King was courageous, that, brave as a young lion, he wished to jump from the carriage to fight the assassins, for them to idolize him.

THE BLOOMINGDALE ASYLUM.

The Case of Teresa Drew in Court—Interesting Proceedings.

A return of the writ of habeas corpus issued in the case of Miss Teresa Drew, an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum, was made yesterday, by the production of the lady before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers. In his formal return, Dr. Brown, in charge of the Asylum, stated that Miss Drew was admitted to the Asylum under a commitment from Justice Cox, based on a certificate of Surgeon Hammond and another that she was dangerous to life and property when at liberty, and that such admission was with the knowledge and consent of the brother of Miss Drew.

Mr. John D. Townsend, on the part of Miss Drew, demurred to the return to the writ on the ground that the commitment was illegal in form, and the return to the writ evasive. The commitment was illegal because not conforming to the statute, which requires, in addition to the certificate of two physicians, the testimony taken in writing and filed in the office of the County Clerk, and the seal of the Court attached to the commitment verifying the existence of such testimony and its deposit with the County Clerk. The commitment merely recited the certificate of the physicians that she was dangerous to herself or others.

Counsel for Dr. Brown took the exception that notice had not been given to the brother of Miss Drew, such notice being demanded by the statute, he having an interest in her detention in the Asylum. The officers of the Asylum had no interest in her detention, and her brother, having given bonds for her board, should have notice of the proceeding.

Mr. Townsend said, if the brother had an interest in her detention, he was the very last person who should have the ear of the Court. They would show by other competent parties what the condition of Miss Drew's mind was, and on that testimony the Court should alone decide.

Judge Barrett was of opinion that a "party interested in the detention" of an alleged lunatic meant a creditor, which was not this case.

Mr. Townsend took further exception to the return, in that, while it stated that Miss Drew had been insane at some prior time during the eighteen months she had been in the Asylum, it did not allege that she was insane at the present time; that the presumption of law was in favor of her sanity, and the burden of proof rested on the respondents to the writ to show such present insanity as to warrant her detention.

After some further unimportant discussion, the Court ordered the matter to stand over until Tuesday morning.

New-York Athletic Club.

A large and interesting meeting of the New-York Athletic Club took place last evening at their Club-rooms, No. 5 East Twenty-eighth-street, President Col. William E. Van Wyck in the chair. The usual business being finished, several new candidates were elected to the Club and a new "pair-oar" shell boat, built by Byrony Bros., bought. Messrs. H. G. Meck[illegible]r and H. E. Buermeyer were elected delegates to the National Convention of Amateur Oarsmen, to be held in this City on the 28th, and Messrs. W. B. McCrody and F. A. Curtis were elected delegates for the organization of a "Harlem Navy." The "three-mile run" and the "hurdle race," for the championship gold medal of the Club, will take place on the Club grounds (thirty lots) on One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, between Third and Fourth avenues, on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 14, 3 o'clock.

SING SING CAMP-MEETING.

How the Meeting Progresses—A Large Influx of People—Religious Exercises.

Correspondence of the Times.

SING SING, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

The annual meeting of the New-York Methodist Camp-meeting Association, which commenced here a few days since, is now in perfect order, everybody being settled down, and everything in its place. Although fresh visitors arrive by every boat or car, yet this does not entail disorder, as they find quarters with their families or friends who preceded them, or had made arrangements with parties outside of the camp.

Wishing to spend an evening at this annual festival, for such it is, although a religious one, I took passage on Wednesday afternoon on a Hudson River steam-boat for Sing Sing. I found a large number of passengers on board before me, and very quickly put them down as being either members or visitors to the camping grounds. They were evidently going to make a stay of it, judging from the trunks, hampers, and large paper parcels they were possessed of. All were in good spirits, and apparently intend to have a happy time. During the journey up the Hudson a good deal of hand-shaking took place between those who had not met each other since their last meeting. After a couple of hours pleasant ride, we landed at Sing Sing, and were quickly on our way to the camping grounds by means of the numerous conveyances which were found in readiness at the dock. The grounds are located about two miles from the village, and are reached after ascending two very steep hills, which make the ride anything but pleasant. Those who have made the journey before by these vehicles prefer walking in the cool of the evening in place of riding, and, if they are possessed of luggage, this is dispatched by itself. As the visitor enters the grounds, he is made welcome by those on the ground, and escorted to his or their tents. The grounds at night are well lighted by many reflectors and lanterns, and thus there is no difficulty in finding one's way about. There are hundreds of tents on the grounds, wherein there are many families residing. The grounds are admirably adapted for these meetings, being well shaded, and a good water-supply. Since the opening of the meeting, on Tuesday, a large number of members and visitors have been added to those there on the first day. Every day the boats and rail-cars are loaded with passengers for the Camp, and there is no doubt that this will be the most successful meeting the Association has ever had. The different Methodist Episcopal churches of New-York and Brooklyn are well represented, the foremost being connected with the Bedford-street, Forsyth-street, Allen-street, the Swedish Bethel, Fourth-street and others, and attended by most of their pastors.

Among the more prominent clergymen and officers are Rev. W. McAllister, Rev. G. Morehouse, of Sing Sing, Rev. D. S. Brown, the Presiding Elder, Revs. Haviland and Hall, Dr. Ferris, Mrs. E. Weeks, Revs. Oliphant, Spench, Turner, Hollis, Brush, Carpenter, C. H. Applegate, &c. Most of the officers occupy rooms connected with those set apart for the clergymen, from which place all the business of the day is given out. The services are held frequently during the day, the first commencing with private prayer-meeting at 6 A. M.; open prayer-meeting at 8 A. M.; preaching at 10 and 2½; prayer-meeting at 5 P. M., and full evening service at 7½. After dinner is over, a children's meeting is held especially for them, but it is open for their parents to attend or not. During intervals of the service calls are made by members of the different churches on the ground, and experience meetings are frequently held outside the tents, where many floral gardens have been laid out.

On Sunday next the attendance is expected to be very large, as many as twelve thousand or fifteen thousand being expected. All are supposed to retire to bed at 10 o'clock, but there are many who do not follow up this rule, as I noticed while strolling through the different avenues on the plea of looking for information. Many, I found, belonged to the junior class, and judging from the quiet sounds of laughter the attendants of the fair sex were entertaining them with love and other romances. Board is supplied at a moderate rate, and very good in quality, although delicacies are not thought of except by those providing their own wants. Full board is given at $6 per week at the public restaurant provided for visitors, or $1 25 per day. A squad of New-York Police and detectives are detailed on the grounds to prevent any disorderly conduct by roughs who may get upon the grounds. The closing services will take place Sunday week, but many will remain upon the grounds after that time. O.

KANSAS.

Railroad Accidents—The Allegations Against Col. Jennison—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SOLOMON, Kansas, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has been quite fruitful of accidents this week. On Monday last, the 29th ult., the Western train was wrecked at Mirage Station, 116 miles east of Denver. The cause was a local rain, which so swelled Coon Creek as to wash away the embankment and trestle-work. The train was running at its usual speed. The engine, baggage-car and two coaches went into the ravine. Five persons were killed. A Miss Susan Riley, on her way from Ireland to meet her two brothers at Denver, was among the number. Several others wounded.

On Thursday morning the Western express ran off the track three miles east of Ogden—one man killed, several injured. The cause was "rotten ties," allowing the track to spread. The road wants new ties in very many places.

Kansas is considerably exercised now by the attempt to perpetrate extensive frauds upon the Government by Col. C. R. Jennison, as it is alleged. The fraud consists of bogus claims for goods and property purported to have been taken by troops under Jennison's command when in Missouri in 1861, but the affair has come to light in time to prevent the fraud being fully consummated.

Gov. Harvey left Kansas a few days ago for Washington, to file with the Third Auditor of the Treasury the papers necessary to the adjustment of the Price raid claims. The papers are all in now, and the Governor has gone to the capital to use his personal efforts for the speedy settlement of the business.

A Baptist Convention was held in Lawrence on Tuesday afternoon to draft resolutions and a memorial in regard to the Ottawa University. The resolutions and memorial are to be sent to the President and Secretary of the Interior, and consequently have not been published in advance.

The M. K. and T. R. R. managers are Greeleyites; they oppose Grant because of his opposition to further land grants, and they favor Greeley from the anticipation they have of pulling a big land grant plum from the Southern Kansas pie.

All the teams of the whole force on the Western end of the A. T. and S. F. R. R. were stolen on Sunday night. It is thought the herder "put up the job." Twenty soldiers were sent in pursuit. W. B. C.

A Woman Nearly Murdered by Her Husband.

Three months ago Mrs. Margaret Callahan, a woman thirty-five years old, who had been living away from her husband for some time, hired two wretched rooms on the first floor of the rear tenement-house No. 336 East Eleventh-street. Her husband, James Callahan, then returned to her. Yesterday morning, Officer Hougan, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was informed by a citizen that Callahan had cut his wife's head open with a hatchet. On proceeding to the house, the officer found Mrs. Callahan lying in bed, with seven dangerous, but not fatal, scalp wounds on her head. She could scarcely speak, but said that on Wednesday night her husband and herself were on the best of terms. They drank some ale together. Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning, she was awakened by a sharp pain in the head, and her little girl Mary, a child five years old, said: "Ma, Pa has struck you." She then saw her husband with a hatchet in his hand, and he struck her seven times. She thought he must be crazy, as he said: "Now I'll go and get some plaster to put on your head." He went out, locked the door and took the keys away. She alarmed the people living in the house by putting her little child through the window of the room into the yard. Callahan is a waiter in the St. Nicholas Hotel, and has of late been troubled with the idea that another man was likely to supplant him in his position. The Police are in search of him.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Apportionment—Issue of Bonds for the East River Bridge.

The question of issuing $150,000 New-York Bridge bonds, to meet a requisition of the New-York Bridge Company, the consideration of which was adjourned yesterday, owing to the Mayor's absence, was taken up again at noon yesterday.

The Mayor said: I have made an investigation into the affairs of the Bridge Company to a certain extent, and without stating whether the funds have been spent well or ill, the legal objections I find are of such a character that even if the Bridge Company were to throw the money into the North River or to waste it, we have to vote for the issue of the bonds. That is to say that the Legislature authorized the building of the bridge, and the Common Councils of both cities have subscribed to it and contracted to pay the subscription. I withdraw my objection.

Commissioner Van Nort inquired if the application was in the proper form, and whether the Controller was satisfied that the Company needed the money.

The Controller replied affirmatively to both queries.

Upon a vote the issue was authorized.

The Board adjourned to Wednesday, 14th.

The Board of Supervisors Fitting Up Armories.

The Board of Supervisors met at 12½ yesterday afternoon, Mayor Hall in the chair.

A resolution was passed to pay W. B. Brown for printing for a number of the public offices.

A resolution was adopted to fit up the armory of the Seventy-ninth Regiment in Twenty-third-street.

It was resolved to fit up an armory at Nos. 9 and 11 West Thirteenth-street, for the use of the First Division.

It was resolved to pay the bill of the Manhattan Gas-light Company for $400, for lighting the County Jail for three months.

It was resolved that the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms be authorized to take such means as may be deemed necessary to secure adequate armory and drill-room accommodation for all the regiments in the Fourth Division needing the same.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in September.

The Board of Aldermen—Portrait of Prof. Morse—Music in Central Park.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday after the adjournment of the Board of Supervisors, Alderman Wilder in the chair.

A resolution was passed authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to cause the pavements of the City to be repaired where needed, by day's work.

PORTRAIT OF PROF. MORSE.

A resolution to authorize the Commissioner of Public Works to have a full-length portrait of Prof. Morse taken, to be hung in the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, the expense of such not to exceed $2,500, was taken from the table. A substitute looking to placing the selection of the artist in the hands of the Council was substituted, and laid over.

The Commissioner of Public Works was authorized to permit Bernard Reilly to construct a vault under the sidewalk in front of his premises, No. 217 First-avenue, corner of Thirteenth-street, upon payment of a fee of 37½ cents per foot.

SUNDAY MUSIC IN CENTRAL PARK.

Alderman Radde called up a resolution introduced by him on the 17th June (and which has laid over ever since) to the following effect:

That the Central Park Commissioners be requested to order sacred music to be played at the Central Park on Sundays, from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.; and so as to avoid any increase of expenses, to leave out alternately one of the music entertainments now on week days in three of the other City parks; and that the Commissioners also be requested to keep the museum open to visitors during the same hours.

Alderman Radde said that music was introduced into the parks in England on Sundays, and, if Queen Victoria allowed that, he thought his brother Aldermen could not well oppose it here.

Alderman Wilder moved that all reference to natural history in the preamble be stricken out. He thought the enjoyment of music sufficient privilege. The motion was carried.

Alderman Joyce moved that the word "sacred" before music be stricken out.

Alderman Joyce's motion was lost.

Alderman Falconer moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

Alderman Gilsey seconded the motion.

Mr. Falconer's motion was not voted upon.

Alderman Conover thought that the Processions act applied to music in the parks on Sundays as well as on streets and avenues, which it forbids. Music in the parks, he said, will disturb just as much as on the streets.

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted, (leaving out the opening of the museum.)

The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Audit—Claims Audited—Accounts Laid Over.

The Board of Audit met at noon yesterday.

A protest was read from Peter M. Ledwith, dated from Jefferson Market Police Court, against the payment of any salary to James Ryan, as Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, such salary being due to protestant.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

The claims of John K. Hackett, Recorder of the City, and Richard O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, for salaries as members of the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments (as per resolution of the Common Council, approved Dec. 27, 1871,) for four months ending Dec. 31, 1871, each $333 33.

Claims of the officers and appointees of the different District Police Courts of the City, making an aggregate of $16,809 88.

The claims of Forster & Holland for cleaning receiving basins and culverts during months of August, September, October, November and December, 1871, making aggregate of $32,600.

Several claims for work and supplies to City Government, reported favorably by Mr. Hatfield, amounting to $2,200 45.

Claims reported by Jackson, examiner, amounting to $7,250 [illegible].

CLAIMS PRESENTED.

John Hardy, No. 129 West Thirty-first-street, for contingent expenses of Clerk's office, Common Council, for newspapers, postage, delivering books, &c., from July 1, 1871, to Dec. 31, 1871, $525.

John Hardy, for compiling and superintending publication of the Corporation Manual for 1870, pursuant to resolution of Common Council, adopted Aug. 10, 1870, $6,000.

Mrs. Hanley, for services cleaning private offices of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871, $200.

The Board adjourned to Thursday at 12 M.

The Reagan Shooting Case.

The inquest held by Coroner Young yesterday, on Richard Coleman, a driver, who was shot last Sunday morning in the liquor-saloon of Charles Reagan, No. 551 West Forty-second-street, conclusively showed that Reagan was justified in his act. According to the evidence, Coleman, who was a man of quarrelsome and desperate character, came into Reagan's place with Wm. Johnson. Coleman was drunk, and Johnson was endeavoring to take him home. Coleman would not leave the saloon without a drink, and called Reagan vile names. Reagan gave him the drink and was talking pleasantly to him, when Coleman leaned over the bar and stabbed him in the forehead with a knife. Reagan ran into the room where his bar-keeper was sleeping, and Coleman attacked him again, at which Reagan shot him. The jury found that Reagan acted in self-defense, and he was discharged from custody.

Music at Tompkins-Square.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band at Tompkins-square today from 5 to 7 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Greeting" .... Hamm
2. Overture, "Der Freischutz" .... Von Weber
3. Waltz, "Die Hydropaten" .... Gungl
4. "Piccolo Polka" .... De Carlo

PART II.

5. Selection, "Attila" .... Verdi
6. Mazurka, "Jenny" .... [illegible]
7. Cornet Polka, "Excelsior" .... [illegible]
8. March, "Amazon" .... Faust

PART III.

9. Song, "Beautiful Dreamer" .... Thomas
10. Waltz, "Elsen Tanze" .... Gungl
11. Galop, "Rebecca" .... Bickopp
12. Finale, "The Union."

Suicide of a Cuban in Brooklyn.

Jos. M. Reyes, a Cuban, who has for some time exhibited symptoms of insanity, was found dead in his room, at No. 44 Prospect-street, Wednesday night. A wound in the right side of his head, and a pistol lying by the body on the bed, together with a short note to his landlady requesting her to send his things to Cuba, indicated that the young man had committed suicide. He left his gold watch and pocket-book lying on the table in the room.

A Sham Suicide.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Wednesday night, John Alkinus, keeper of a lager-beer saloon corner of Adelphi-street and Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, quarreled with his wife about two glasses of lager which he insisted had not been paid for by a customer. In the excitement of the moment Alkinus placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth and fired. He was taken to the Station-house of the Fourth Precinct and from thence to the City Hospital, where it was found that the pistol had been loaded with a blank cartridge. The injuries are not fatal.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 8.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

[illegible]

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

[illegible]

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since Jan. 1 are as follows:

[illegible]

The cable brings the news that the Bank of England did not raise its discount rate, at today's weekly meeting, and that the Gold account is stronger by £280,000 sterling. The rate of discount is still 3½ ⅌ cent. Those who read the extract from the London *Times*, in this column, this morning, would be prepared for these two items of intelligence. It would now appear that yesterday's decline in Consols, from which there is some recovery this afternoon, was caused by the sales of people eager to buy the French Loan; for public and private reports assure us that the speculation is almost as lively in it in London as in Paris. Our Bonds remain steady in the London market, and Erie has fallen off 1 ⅌ cent, to [illegible].

Gold opened steady at the decline of yesterday, with sales at 115⅛@115¼, alternately. Loans cost 3 to 4 ⅌ cent. interest for carrying. When the bids for the Treasury $2,000,000 sale were announced, it was found that the Gold clique had bid 115.26 for the whole amount; other bids, ranging downward to 114.03, and bringing the total up to $6,822,000. The price at once ran up to 115¼, which was afterward well maintained. The closing quotation was 115⅛@115¼. The Treasury awarded only the $2,000,000 advertised at the price above given. The receipts of Gold for Customs have continued very large, about $8,000,000 in the first seven business days of the month; so great is the activity in withdrawing goods from Bond.

Exchange is again depressed. Prime Sterling is now offered direct at 109, and on the street at 108½. Considerable sales have been made at 108½, while Demand drafts are offered at 109½, and could be bought at 109½. The demand for Sixty day Gold is unchanged, 1¼ ⅌ cent. bonus still bid. Loans of Gold to Jan. 1 are slightly easier, the accommodation being offered at 2½ ⅌ cent.

The Public Funds gave way an eighth this morning, but recovered with the advance in Gold. The 1881s are 118¼, sales and bid; 1865s are 116¼, sales and bid, and 1868s, in same way, 115¾, at the last, or 2½ P. M. Session. Currency Sixes remain steady at 113¾@113⅞.

Stocks have been dull and weak. Money at the same time being easier, 3 ⅌ cent. in the morning, and closing 2½ to 3 ⅌ cent. The return of hot weather perhaps increased the dull feeling; certainly the dullness returned, and the bears took advantage of it, and of the evident removal of operations for higher figures in Gold. The average decline for the day was about a half ⅌ cent., and varying between ⅛ on Union Pacific and 1 ⅌ cent. on Erie and Western Union. The range of sales was as follows: Erie, 49¼@48⅝@49@48¼; Pacific Mail, 74¼@75@74¼; Lake Shore, 89¾@90@89½; New-York Central, 97@96½@96¼@96⅝; Union Pacific, 36@35½; Western Union, 73⅝@73¼@72¾; North-western, 74@74¼@73⅞; Rock Island, 110¾@111@110¾; Ohios, 44¼@46¾; and C., C. and I. C. 35¼@34¾. St. Paul Preferred was in good inquiry at 79½@80, and closed 79¾ bid. A revival took place in Boston, Hartford and Erie, with sales from 7¼ to 7¾; the decline took it back to 7¼, and it rallied to 7⅜ closing.

In the investment list, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 108¾@⅞, Pittsburg at 91¾@¼, C. C. C. and I. at 90¼, Michigan Central at 117¼, and Panama at 124. Erie Preferred dropped to 71½.

In State Bonds, the Tennessee par issue rose to 75, and North Carolinas sold at 36, while South Carolina New (of January and July) were lower, and offered at 26½. Central Pacific Bonds were steady at 102, and Union Gold Bonds sold down to 88½, and closed steadier at 89.

The *Tribune* this morning printed the following:

THE GOLD QUESTION.

While we are not prepared to accept the views expressed in the following communication, it is due to the truth to say that there are many capitalists in the street who hold opinions similar to those of our correspondent:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: The TIMES money article of yesterday attributes the advance in the gold premium to the manipulations of a clique, and says: "They will hesitate about carrying the price much higher, with the eyes of 40,000,000 of people turned upon them."

Whether there is a clique in gold or not I do not know, but I am convinced, on careful examination, that there is a gold famine in this country, and that it will not be long before the eyes of 40,000,000 people will be opened to the fact that they hold nearly $600,000,000 of promises to pay, which the Government has forced them to accept as money, and that neither the Government nor the banks have one dollar to redeem such promises with.

In accordance with these conclusions, I have bought and hold, and intend to hold, $100,000 in gold coin (not paper gold,) and when the crash comes I believe its purchasing power will be double what it was before too late.

A RETIRED MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

The "Retired Merchant" is wrong. The TIMES Money Article said nothing of the kind. The TIMES has never intimated that the Gold clique would "hesitate" for any considerations of eyes, no matter how numerous. What we did say was the following, and it will bear repetition: "The operation of shipping Gold, at the present rates of exchange, benefits no one but the people who are trying to make a corner in Gold; and as the plans of these speculators are regarded by nearly forty millions of people in the United States as an attack upon the money which buys everything they consume, they command neither admiration nor sympathy." There is a wide difference between this statement and that which the *Tribune's* correspondent has inserted for us with such a show of exact quotation.

After the Second Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made, as against the last figures of Wednesday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 8.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	116¼	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115½	115¾
American Gold	115⅛	115⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96¼	96⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	110½	110¾
North-western Common	73⅞	73⅞
Pacific Mail	74⅞	74¼
St. Paul Preferred	79⅝	79⅝
St. Paul Common	55	54⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	44	46⅝
Western Union Telegraph	73¼	72¾
Erie	49¼	48½
Union Pacific	35⅞	35¼
Lake Shore	89½	89½
C. C. and Indiana Central	35¼	34¾
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42	41

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was feverish.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1872.

[illegible]

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

[illegible]

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the month of July were:

[illegible]

The following are the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100; Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BUFFALO CITY SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.
PRINCIPAL DUE 1890.
PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

For sale by
HENRY P. VERHUVEN & CO.,
No. 28 Exchange-place, New-York.

MIDLAND PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

On completed road from Nebraska City to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on all the Bonds, with a rapidly increasing business.

PRICE 90 AND INTEREST. We cheerfully recommend them as a prime security. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-street.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by SAM'L F. LOCKWOOD,
No. 26 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY First Mortgage Bonds, interest 8 per cent., free of tax, for sale by
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place,
Who will furnish full particulars upon application. Mortgage only $[illegible] per mile upon road fully equipped.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Flour unchanged; demand light; holders firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 17@$1 [illegible], closed $1 17¼, cash or August; [illegible] for September; No. 2 Spring sold $1 [illegible]. Corn [illegible], cash or August; 42¼c.@42⅜c., September; rejected, [illegible]. No. 2 high Mixed, [illegible]. Oats active, higher and unsettled; No. 2 [illegible], spot or August; closed 29¼c.@29¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 58¼c. Barley dull and nominal; sample lots of new at [illegible] on track. Whisky firm at 90½c. Pork steady at $14 25, cash or August. Lard quiet and unchanged; 8¼c. for Winter, [illegible] for Summer. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 6c.; Short Rib Middles wanted at 7¾c.@7⅞c., held at 8c. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm; no sales. Freights active and higher; by Lake—Corn, to Buffalo, 8c.; to Kingston, 14c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 250,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 238,000 bushels Corn, 133,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, Aug. 8.—Flour firm. Wheat active and 2c.@3c. higher; large sales; Amber Michigan, $1 [illegible]; Old, $1 [illegible]; New August, $1 [illegible]; September, $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Old Red Winter, $1 [illegible]; New August, $1 [illegible]; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 [illegible]; Old, $1 [illegible]; New August, $1 44; September, $1 42; No. 3 Red, $1 34; Rejected, $1 [illegible]. Corn quiet and unchanged; High Mixed, 48c.; buyer August, 48¼c.; buyer September, 50c.; Low Mixed, 47½c.; Yellow, 48c.; no grade, 46½c.; damaged, [illegible]. Oats firmer; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—20,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Flour in fair demand and lower; Old, $7 75@$8; New, $7@$7 25. Wheat steady; new, dry, $1 40@$1 45; damp, $1 10@$1 35. Corn dull and unsettled at 44c.@45c. Rye firm; old, 75c.@80c.; new, [illegible]. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; old, [illegible]; new, [illegible]. Barley dull and nominal. Butter in good demand for choice; supply light. Pork dull and a shade lower; sales at $13 [illegible]. Lard dull and nominal for Winter at [illegible]; Summer in good demand at full prices; sales at [illegible]. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 8¾c.@9¼c. Live Hogs steady at $4 [illegible]. Whisky firm at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 8.—Tobacco firm; demand good at full prices; sales, 114 hhds. Flour—Low Grades only; Extra, [illegible]. Wheat steady at $1 [illegible] for choice qualities on arrival. Corn unchanged. Rye unchanged. Pork steady at $13 [illegible]. Bacon active; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, [illegible]; packed; sales, [illegible] Shoulders, loose, at [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides loose, [illegible]. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, [illegible]. Sugar-cured Hams in good demand at 15c.@15½c.; sales, 3,000 pieces loose at 15c., and 20,000 lbs. at 14½c. Lard steady at 9¾c.@10½c. Whisky firm at 90c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Flour steady. Wheat active and higher; inspected No. 2 Winter Red, $1 [illegible]. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 36c. Oats firm; No. 2, [illegible]. Rye and Barley—No sales. Whisky steady at [illegible]. Pork dull and nominal. Bacon firm and scarce; [illegible] of Shoulders at [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Clear sides, 9⅞c.@10¼c. Lard quiet; Kettle, 11c. Live Hogs steady at $4 [illegible]. Cattle steady at $3 50@$4 [illegible]. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Groceries dull and unchanged. Petroleum—Crude, [illegible]; Refined, 22½c. Seeds unchanged. Flour firm for best grades, others weak; Superfine, [illegible]; Extra, $5 75@$6 25; new Pennsylvania extra Family, [illegible]. Wheat firmer; New Red, $1 [illegible]; old do., $1 [illegible]. Corn weak; Yellow, [illegible]; Mixed Western, [illegible]. Oats quiet and steady, 42c.@46c. Whisky, 95c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—Flour dull and nominal; Double Extra Spring, $6 [illegible]. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1, $1 45; No. 2, $1 30. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2, 30c. Rye steady; No. 1, 58c. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, [illegible]. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, [illegible]; to Oswego, 13½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—Wheat steady; No. 1 White, $1 70; Amber Michigan, $1 [illegible]. Corn steady at [illegible]. Oats in good demand at 34½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—Flour active and firm. Wheat firmer, and advanced 2c.; No. 2 New Red Winter, $1 [illegible]. Oats active at 36c. Petroleum—Refined firm and unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton steady; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 6 bales; exports, coastwise, 314 bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—Cotton dull and nominal; net receipts, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Cotton nominal; Low Middling, 19½c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 5 bales; gross, [illegible] bales; sales, 175 bales; stock, 7,650 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 8.—Cotton quiet; Middling, [illegible]; net receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, [illegible] bales; stock, 1,[illegible] bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton nominal; good Ordinary, 16½c.@16¾c.; net receipts, 19 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 530 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £280,000 during the past week.

LONDON, Aug. 8—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, [illegible]; 1867s, old, [illegible]; Ten-forties, [illegible].

LONDON, Aug. 8—[illegible] P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American Securities quiet and steady; quotations unchanged.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—Rentes opened at [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@[illegible]; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is firmer, and prices have advanced a fraction; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation.

[illegible] P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firmer.

[illegible] P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 12s. ⅌ cental for California White, [illegible] for Red Western Spring, and [illegible] for New Winter. Flour, [illegible] ⅌ bbl. for Western. Canal Corn, [illegible] ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, [illegible] ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, [illegible]. Common Rosin, [illegible] ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 8—Evening—Linseed Oil, £[illegible] ⅌ ton.

[illegible], Aug. 8—Petroleum [illegible].

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Russia, for Liverpool—400 bales Cotton, [illegible] lbs. Bacon, 2,300 lbs. Beeswax, 140 bales Leather, 17 bales Fibre, [illegible] lbs. Cheese, 54 hhds. Tobacco, 1 case Shoes, 61,287 lbs. Tobacco, 9 pkgs. Printing Material, 7 pkgs. Crockery.

By the ship American Congress, for London—18,000 bushels Corn, 7,603 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 633 bbls. Resin, 76 hhds. Tobacco, 1,600 bags Oil-cake, 25 cases Paper, 150 cases Milk, 20 serons Bark, [illegible] Axes, [illegible] cases Drugs, 4,000 Staves, 3,000 Handspikes.

[illegible]

COTTON—The demand is good for early delivery, chiefly for spinning, though in part for shipment, at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing firmly; sales [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to spinners, and [illegible] to shippers. For forward delivery, a livelier business has been reported [illegible].

[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton on New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19¼	19½	19½
Low Middling	20⅞	21	21¼	21¼
Middling	21⅜	21½	21¾	21¾
Good Middling	23⅜	23½	23¾	23¾

[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—[illegible]

[illegible]

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 8.

By Judge Barrett.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 8.

By Judge Freedman.

[illegible]

By Judge Robinson.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

[illegible] held in General Term room, and open at 10½ A. M.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A PRIVATE family. Address FURNITURE, Box No. [illegible], Times Office.

BILLIARD TABLES.

[illegible] a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $[illegible]. GEORGE E. PHELAN, [illegible] Barclay-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 6th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GOOD FOR NOTHING, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—OUR WIFE—Charlotte Thompson and Company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—MILITARY CONCERT by the French Band.

SPECIAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLEMENT.

We beg to announce that the first of a series of CAMPAIGN EDITIONS of the TIMES is now ready. It is printed in large, clear type, and is by far the best document for Republicans issued from the Press.

We desire to call the particular attention of Republicans in all parts of the country to this paper. It has been prepared with the greatest care, and is adapted to readers in every State of the Union. It is issued at a price which barely covers the cost of paper and printing—namely, a cent and a half a copy in quantities of not less than a hundred, or two cents for each single copy.

It contains—

1. A list of the Tammany supporters and allies of Horace Greeley, with facts proving the alliance between them.

2. A clear and concise statement of the results of Democratic rule in New-York City.

3. A collection of Mr. Greeley's writings and sayings concerning the South and the rebellion—showing how he encouraged the South to secede by telling it that there was no power to compel it to remain in the Union; and how, afterward, he cried out for the extermination of Southerners and the wholesale spoliation of their lands.

4. Jake Thompson's letter.

5. Extracts from speeches of Mr. Colfax and Judge Stanley Matthews.

6. William Lloyd Garrison's very able letter to Senator Sumner—one of the most effective arguments on the Republican side which the campaign has produced.

7. A compact and lucid exhibit of Gen. Grant's Financial, Indian and Foreign policy.

8. A record of Gen. Grant's opinions on all questions of public interest, compiled from his own Messages and other documents—affording a striking contrast to the wild and uncertain crochets of Horace Greeley.

9. A statement of Mr. Greeley's erratic theories on financial questions generally.

10. An interesting sketch of Gen. Grant's achievements during the war, showing the great services he rendered to the country while Mr. Greeley was clamoring for peace at any price.

11. The letters of Gen. Dix and Speaker Blaine.

12. An article exhibiting the effect of Grant's policy on the commercial, ship-building and financial interests of the country.

13. Photographs of Greeley's friends, by Greeley himself, including pictures of Augustus Schell, Belmont, Trumbull, Doolittle, S. S. Cox, Fernando Wood, John Cochrane, Frank Blair, Horatio Seymour, and the Brooks's.

14. A compilation from Mr. Greeley's writings of his opinions of Gen. Grant.

In addition to the above, the paper contains several special articles of great interest and value to all true Republicans, and to honest men of both parties who regard with disgust the present infamous coalition between the worst class of Democrats and renegade Republicans.

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It was stated in these columns the other day that Mr. HILL, who has represented the Fifth Congressional District in New-Jersey, was about to retire, and that Mr. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS was most likely to succeed him. We understand that no such arrangement as that indicated has been made. The name of Hon. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN is very prominently and favorably mentioned in the district, and undoubtedly he would prove to be an able representative if elected. He is a man who has rendered distinguished service to the Republican Party, and the interests of the Fifth District would be safe in his hands. Either Mr. PHELPS or Mr. VAN BUREN would doubtless make excellent representatives. We do not presume to suggest which should be the candidate.

Our readers need but glance at our columns this morning to see that the work of the campaign is being pushed with vigor in all quarters. At the great meeting at Utica Senator CONKLING made a brilliant appeal, being preceded by Mr. DAWES, whom some of the desperate Liberals in Massachusetts have been claiming recently. In Augusta, Me., Mr. BOUTWELL opened the campaign in that State. In Orange, N. J., Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, who seldom speaks outside of his own State, made a sensible and telling speech. While down in Raleigh the evening was given up to congratulation over the Republican victory in North Carolina. This last meeting, as described in our dispatches,

must have been gall and wormwood to the friends of WOOD and BRUNNEMANN [illegible].

The Democrats having at first rejoiced greatly, and fired guns over the North Carolina election, upon pretended returns that they must have known could not be authentic, now that it has gone plump against them, are trying to turn public attention from its real significance. To this end they are making much ado over a few members of the State Legislature whom they have elected. But that is not at all to the purpose. It was as an indication of the Presidential vote of the State in November that they insisted so much upon the importance of this election; and as to that, the fact that this, that, or the other Congressional District has a Republican or a Democratic majority is of little or no importance. The electoral vote is determined by the majority in the whole State; and that can be judged only by the vote upon the Governor. This, notwithstanding all their colonizing and "gerrymandering," is Republican by a majority of more than two thousand. Hence, by the very test that they proposed, the indications are decided that the electoral vote of North Carolina will be given for the Republican candidate. If this is the prospect in "the old North State," what is it elsewhere? Would it not be well for the Tammany brigade to bring up its artillery reserve to fire the rest of those hundred guns?

Mr. HENRY BERGH, who has braved more obloquy in the discharge of an honorable duty than any man in the community, replies to an unjust attack made upon him by "Ancillary" BARR. Mr. BERGH shows what an utter absence of foundation there is for the statements brought forward by A. OAKEY HALL'S friend. The President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals never interferes with street-cars unless in cases where interference is absolutely demanded, and where the sympathies of the public are, or ought to be, with him. Mr. BERGH need not mind these attacks. The people understand his position and its difficulties, and will support him in any measures which are dictated to him by his high sense of duty.

A strong State ticket was yesterday placed in nomination by the Republican Convention at Tallahassee, Fla., and a spirit was manifested during the proceedings which has convinced even the Democrats that the State is sure for GRANT. It always had a Republican majority, which was allowed to become inoperative by local mismanagement, and it is one of the most cheering signs of the popular determination to defeat the shameful coalition under the lead of Mr. GREELEY, that the Republican Party in Florida has been purified, and thus made invincible.

In addressing a vast assemblage of Republicans at Utica, last evening, Hon. HENRY L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, described the chaos which would result from the election of GREELEY. Finely-rounded phrases about being "President of the whole people" may delight some imaginations, but they deceive no sensible man. The people understand that they can carry on popular government only through the agencies of party, and as they are now thoroughly convinced that GREELEY'S election would mean putting the Government into the hands of the Democratic Party, they will take care that no such calamity happens to the country.

"The Policy of Hate."

The point of Mr. SUMNER'S letter to Speaker BLAINE appears in the declaration that he prefers HORACE GREELEY with any Congress possible on the Cincinnati platform to President GRANT, with what Mr. SUMNER thinks it proper to call "his pretensions and his rings." This is merely the cry "Anything to beat GRANT" put into a somewhat modified and more argumentative form. For as to President GRANT'S pretensions, what are they? It is an odd thing to find Mr. SUMNER accusing a man of being too pretentious. Surely, the President does not contrast unfavorably with his assailant in this respect. A parish constable usually has far greater "pretensions" and pride of office than Gen. GRANT.

Then as to the "Rings." They have been sought by committees of investigation and by individuals with spectacles and candles, long and painfully, but in vain. If ever charges were utterly refuted, those as to the military rings and messes in Washington were refuted and wiped forever out of decent recognition, upon the best evidence. No proof worthy of a moment's consideration, that Gen. GRANT in his appointments or his policy has been controlled or influenced by rings, military or other, was discovered by all the prying.

Plainly and simply, then, the new allies of the Democratic Party, rather than have GRANT, will take GREELEY with any Congress possible upon the Cincinnati platform. Here then is another apparent limitation of their preference; apparent, for in fact it is only seeming, the merest and shallowest pretense. The Cincinnati platform as a check upon the Democrats is not worth the paper upon which it was written; and the Democrats, knowing this well, "made no bones" about it. They took it down with the rest of the dose, as a patient takes a pill in a little sugar and water. If they were to swallow Mr. GREELEY, what did it matter that he was enveloped in the little meaningless mess that was cooked up at Cincinnati? In no essential point did the Cincinnati platform differ from the principles of the Republican Party by the ninetieth division of a hair. We all—except men like Senator FENTON—want an honest Government; we all want security for equal rights; we all want reconciliation. It is not until after we pass this common ground of honesty, equal rights, national unity, and the restoration of "good feeling and confidence that the Democrats, and the gentlemen whom they are using "for temporary purposes," will be found to differ essentially from the Republican Party. The question is as to the manner in which these ends are to be attained. How are equal rights to be secured? how is national security to be established? how is reconciliation to be safely and surely effected?

Mr. SUMNER and Mr. GREELEY say, in effect, to those whom they have deserted, and whom they are persuading to follow them, that all these desirable objects are to be attained by giving the General Government and the State Governments into the hands of the Democratic Party. They say, let us have done with all attempts to secure what we have gained, and let the Democrats of the late slave States be restored completely to power in alliance with their old friends, the Democrats of the North. That is the road by which they now profess to seek national unity, prosperity, and the equal rights of all. Is it possible that any considerable proportion of the Republican Party will see that the road leads to the specified end? They cry out against a continuance of "the policy of hate!" With all our hearts, let there be an end of it. Rather, on our parts it is ended. The Republican Party as a party, or as a mere collection of individuals, cherishes no hatred, no ill-will of any kind, against the people of the late Confederacy. The vital question is, on the contrary, Are the feelings aroused by the war of secession completely subdued; is the hate that was engendered in that war so thoroughly eradicated that the immediate future of the country at large, and of the emancipated blacks, can be safely intrusted to the men who, in that war, sought to destroy the Union for the sake of preserving slavery? Seven years have passed since they surrendered, and we are reminded of this as if, in seven years, men's souls changed as well as their bodies. But we know that men's souls do not change in seven years, and that their hair may grow white in that time without the least softening of their rancor or the slightest swerving from the cherished purpose of their hearts. And either the nature of the men of this day and this country is a very different thing from the human nature that we study in history and in the works of the great masters of literature, whose knowledge of the human heart has given them immortal fame, or there is yet burning—slumbering, perhaps, but not yet extinct—in the breasts of a great number of the men whose cause was so utterly ruined seven years ago a feeling, which, to say the least, makes it highly imprudent to give them and their old Democratic allies at the North the supreme control of the affairs of our reorganized, but still not perfectly settled Government. Because we have flung "hate" to the winds, whatever we may once have felt of it, we the victors, it is hardly safe to assume that they are alike forgetful. When Republican principles are prevalent throughout the South as well as in the North, then, if then, but surely not until then, will be the time for Republican abdication.

The Democrats' Chief Loss in North Carolina.

Some facts are beginning to appear in connection with the North Carolina election which are of the utmost encouragement to the country. It was expected that the colored vote would be cast solidly for the Republican candidates, and there is no surprise that the returns show that this expectation has not been disappointed. But there is cause for congratulation in the discovery that the negroes are politically of sufficient intelligence to know their duty. Every possible exertion was made to delude them into the support of Democracy, even to assuming the disguise of Liberal Republicanism; but it was so flimsy that they easily saw beneath it the spirit which has so bitterly resisted every step of the upward progress of their race.

But the chief encouragement of this election is not in the fact that the negroes have again, and more distinctly than ever before, shown themselves worthy of the high trust confided to them by the American people; it is rather in the proof that at last the barriers of Southern prejudices are at least shaken, and the Republican Party has gained a foothold among the masses of Southern whites. We are sure that it can be demonstrated that the white population of North Carolina has not materially increased by immigration, and the very great increase in the white Republican vote of the State must be due, therefore, to the accession of natives who have hitherto abstained from voting, or have voted with the Democrats.

That there has been such increase is conclusively shown by the official returns. Taking fair samples for illustration, we find that in the eastern counties, where the negro population is most dense, the Republican increase per county was 248, and the Democratic 179. In the centre of the State, where whites and blacks are more evenly balanced, we find an average Republican increase of 248 per county, and a Democratic increase of 169; but in the west, where the whites greatly preponderate, there is an average Republican increase per county of 246, while the Democratic gain is only 156. In other words: As the white population increases, the Democratic gain steadily decreases, while the Republican gain increases.

There is something more than the gratification of a partisan triumph in these figures, for they declare that in North Carolina at least the line of political division can no longer be drawn upon color. DOOLITTLE and SCHURZ, in their speeches in that State, took occasion to warn the negroes that unless they divided their vote between the two parties, they would become liable to all the dangers arising from prejudices of race. The danger is averted by a union of the blacks and a large proportion of the whites under the flag of the Republican Party, and the Democrats should heartily rejoice. But it is too much to expect that they will rejoice, since the obliteration of class distinctions in political action has resulted in their discomfiture.

These figures show the very important fact that the Democrats have been defeated, not by the colored, but by the white vote of the State. Had the relative vote of the two parties in the white counties remained as in 1870, and the increase of both in the negro counties been as they are, the Republicans would have been overwhelmingly defeated in the State. Their victory is, therefore, due solely to the union of patriots, white and black; and decisive as it is, it would have been vastly more conclusive but for the frauds to which Greeleyism resorted to avoid that popular condemnation in the old North State, which has destroyed all its hopes of obtaining supremacy in the nation.

Guns and Elections.

Since Tammany can no longer use the City Treasury for the purchase of votes, and the moneyed men of the Democracy decline to assist in placing the finances of the country in the hands of the Fenton Party, the Liberals have good reason for complaining that they are in want of funds wherewith to carry on the campaign. In these circumstances, it is unfortunate that they should have wasted their substance in the riotous firing of premature guns last Saturday. The guns that the Republicans fired yesterday in honor of their victory in North Carolina, must have sadly reminded Mr. COCHRANE and his committee, of the useless expenditure which they had incurred for blank cartridges and bungling artillerists last week. Worse than all must be the bitter thought that they were really celebrating a victory of the friends of GRANT. Their powder was not only wasted, but was actually used, as the result now shows, for the benefit of their enemies.

It is probable that the Liberals will be warned by the ridiculous position in which they have placed themselves by their premature rejoicing over their North Carolina defeat, and will hereafter abstain from celebrating victories which they have not won. If not, we have the alarming prospect that, after every State election which may occur prior to the 8th of November, we shall have two sets of guns fired in the City Hall Park. We could very well afford to dispense with all political cannon-firing, the chief result of which is to incommode and exasperate those who are employed within hearing of the guns, and to frighten horses and shock the nerves of women and invalids. Were the firing confined to the enthusiasts of the victorious party it might, perhaps, be condoned, but if the Liberals propose to fire their guns whenever they are defeated, New York will be sulphurous and noisy to an unendurable extent. No man wishes to interfere with their rights, and if they insist upon firing guns over Republican victories, they must do so. Only it would show a wise discretion on their part if they would take their guns to some secluded spot in the country, and there, where their noise would trouble no one, fire blank cartridges until after GRANT'S election.

Another Cruise.

Yesterday we described a brief and pleasant trip, peculiarly suited to the canoeist who has but a few days in which to test the cruising qualities of his craft. Another trip, requiring but a day or two longer, and involving but little more expense, is that from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence.

The river, variously called the St. John, the Richelieu, the Chambly, and the Sorel, which discharges from Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point, and, running due north, enters the St. Lawrence at Sorel, is as unknown to most Americans as though it were situated in the interior of Africa. Nevertheless, it is one of the most interesting of streams, and traverses one of the most remarkable regions of the country. A few canal-boats pass up and down the river, but as no tourist ever thinks of traveling by them, and as there are no passenger steamers on the river, the inhabitants along its banks live isolated from the world. They are exclusively French, and in no part of Canada is the French population so wholly free from the presence of any other nationality. From the hour of leaving Rouse's Point until the moment of arrival at Sorel, the canoeist who should undertake this trip would not, in all probability, hear a single word of English spoken. The appearance of the numberless little villages along the banks of the river is thoroughly French, and the quaint architecture of the parish churches, and the foreign look of the narrow village streets, might easily lead the traveler to fancy that he was exploring some out-of-the-way Norman stream. In point of fact, a trip down the Sorel is a quick and inexpensive way of making a visit to France. The people along the river speak better French than is spoken by the average French peasant, and the traveler escapes, what he may in vain attempt to shun in France, the inevitable British tourist with his red-bound "Murray."

The scenery is well worth the attention of the artist. Along the upper part of the river the banks are low, but are either thickly wooded, or covered with a carpet of vivid green. During the latter half of its course, the stream runs between high and steep banks, and is eminently picturesque. It abounds in pickerel, bass, and perch, and although none of these is entitled to be considered a game fish, they are all fit for the frying-pan. Food, such as the farmers themselves use, can be purchased everywhere at a ridiculously low rate, while at the larger towns, such as St. John and Chambly, well-stocked grocery-shops can be found.

The entire length of the river is ninety-five miles. For a distance of twelve miles below St. John it is obstructed with a rapid, but a canal, with eight locks, passes around this obstruction. At St. Ours, another lock avoids a dam built across the river. With these exceptions, the stream is navigable along its entire length, and the canoeist will find no difficulty in passing through the locks.

The canoe can be sent by canal-boat to Rouse's Point, and the cost of the trip would be but a trifle in excess of the fares between that point and New-York. The actual time required to descend the St. John in a canoe would be about three days, and should the traveler return by way of Montreal the round trip from New-York would require only a week.

It is hardly the province of a daily journal to supply its readers with a hand-book of travel. The TIMES, however, first called attention to the canoe, and its introduction into our waters is in a great measure due to the attention the subject has received in the columns of this paper. It is therefore only fair that the canoeist, having supplied himself with a canoe, should be told what to do with it, and it is safe to say that he can employ his canoe and his vacation in no better way than in exploring New France and the Valley of the St. John.

Magnanimity.

After all, if the Liberals have used bad language and told unpalatable fibs during the canvass, it must be admitted that some of them are magnanimous enough to rejoice over Republican successes. This is a degree of magnanimity to which no other party has yet attained, and it ought to be promptly recognized and courteously acknowledged.

This is the way in which Mr. JOHN COCHRANE commented, in the *Tribune*, upon the news of the North Carolina election:

> HEAD-QUARTERS NEW-YORK LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, Aug. 5, 1872.
>
> *To the Liberal Republicans of the State of New-York:*
>
> A just cause supports you—good tidings inspire you. Strong as you are, your strength is not yet fully developed. Your sister States are emulating you. Maine hopes to rival you. North Carolina should stimulate you. Organize! In every school district, town and county, organize! and organize at once! More than one-third of the Republican electors who cast their votes in 1868 for ULYSSES S. GRANT are securely advanced now in 1872 to the sure footing of the Cincinnati platform. Liberal Republicans of the home State of HORACE GREELEY, move forward! Blanks for Greeley and Brown Clubs may be had at head-quarters.
>
> JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman Committee.
> ALFRED WILKINSON, Secretary.

Now, could anything be handsomer than the way in which Mr. COCHRANE calls the election of CALDWELL by two thousand majority "good tidings?" And then, how much more valuable does this compliment to the Republicans become when we reflect upon the beautiful language in which it is clothed. True it is a trifle obscure in parts, but DANTE and BROWNING are also occasionally obscure. The captious writer might ask in what respect other States "are emulating," while "Maine hopes to rival" the Liberals of New-York? These same Liberals have, as yet, polled no votes in this State, and have, in fact, made the public aware of their existence chiefly by firing guns over the defeat of their friend in North Carolina. Is it in keeping quiet, or in firing uncalled-for guns, that they are to be emulated and rivaled? And then, why should "North Carolina stimulate" our modest Liberals? Is defeat the particular vanity which most successfully stimulates Mr. COCHRANE? If so, the amount of stimulants which will be offered to him during the next three months must seriously affect his nervous system.

The *Herald*, we regret to say, has not shown the amiable magnanimity of Mr. COCHRANE. It evidently fancied that, for some unknown reason, the Republicans were dissatisfied with their victory in North Carolina. Hence it published such spiteful little paragraphs as the following, in order to render this supposed dissatisfaction still greater:

> "Some of the papers are saying that the result in North Carolina is a bitter pill for the Administration. Is it not more like a tartar emetic?"
>
> "The old story—Will the Administration consider the result in North Carolina a 'blessing in disguise?' If so, the fewer such blessings the better for the Administration."

Contrast the petty spite of these *Herald* paragraphs with the frank magnanimity of COCHRANE, or the exceptional truthfulness of the *Tribune*, which cried out to the collected voters of North Carolina: "You have pronounced in advance the verdict of a nation," and the effect is by no means creditable to the "European editors."

The Doom of the Iron-Clads.

Between the iron-clad ship and the iron-clad man there is a singular resemblance, which bids fair to be carried out by the former, like the latter, becoming obsolete. Armor was disused because the penetrating force of projectiles, constantly increasing, and calling for thicker plates to resist them, rendered such defense practically idle. Now, ships are going through much the same experience that the men-at-arms did of old. As fast as the plates have been made thicker, guns have been made bigger and more powerful. A few years ago the English *Warrior* was pronounced impregnable; but soon after plates like those that cover her were easily riddled with shot. Then, the *Lord Warden*, the *Bellerophon* and the *Hercules* passed through the same experience. Finally the *Glatton*, the last and most invulnerable of ships, has been found to be no more exempt from the possibility of penetration. The guns have steadily advanced with the plates, so that, at last, a thirty-five-ton gun throws a seven hundred pound shot propelled by 110 pounds of powder. We have thus been brought to the point which sagacious engineers, some time back, suggested as probable. It is now proposed, that is to say, to abandon armor as a defense for guns, and even to a great extent for ships, and no less an authority than Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG is found among leading advocates of the change.

It is not alone because of the increased perforating power of guns that the change is recommended. The highest class of gun is always very costly, and requires a very costly ship to carry it. Even a thinly armored ship will still, in a general or average way, be far safer from the largest, or any, guns, than a ship not plated at all. The coming danger, however, is not from above water but below. The new torpedoes, and especially that known as the "Nature," have undergone, and are attaining, great development, and from these destructive engines the heaviest armored ship that floats is no more safe than a New-York pilot-boat. It is pretty certain that the torpedoes will come into general use. Horrible as they seem, there appears no more logical reason why they should not be used than other implements of war. But iron-clads, from their comparative slowness and unwieldiness, are especially liable to the attack of torpedoes. Hence, a return to the old idea of getting lightness and speed, and an abandonment of the futile effort to be invulnerable, is likely to be applied to vessels, just as it once was to men, and for very much the same reasons. The general principle is, that all addition to defensive weight must be attended by diminution in armament and speed, unless the size of the ship be increased in very rapid proportion. According to the new lights, it would seem that a country with little sea-coast, and limited merchant marine, might find her account in still having a few very large and powerful vessels to cope with hostile fleets; but Powers like the United States or Great Britain are likely to have far less relative need of them. For such Powers are recommended much faster and lighter craft than either our own *Dictator* or the English *Warrior*; and there are many naval engineers who now agree with Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG in holding that "swift vessels of iron, divided into numerous compartments, with boilers and machinery below the water-line, and only very partially armored, constitute the class of sea-going ships which it would be most prudent to build, under the present prospect of the progress of artillery and the science of attack."

In surveying the march of scientific improvement in its relation to naval warfare, it is undeniable that those countries have the most to congratulate themselves upon which hesitated to embark in large outlays on armored ships, pending the experiments of the last few years, but have waited to profit by the experiments of others, and put off preparing an iron-clad navy until in the actual presence of necessity. Still, such a course, if economical, is hazardous, and might lead to grave misfortune, and maritime Powers of the first rank owe it to their own self-respect to keep abreast of the world in all matters of naval architecture and engineering. Meanwhile, it is tolerably certain that the building of light, swift steamers of the best model, and in compartments, is hardly ever likely to be unwise or superfluous. A monitor may be superseded by the growth and deadly efficacy of torpedoes, or other sea monsters, but this is hardly ever likely to be the case with an *Iroquois* or a *Kearsarge*.

MINOR TOPICS.

The use of explosives by salmon-poachers in England, has recently been the means of bringing to light the report of an experiment made some years ago by Mr. J. D. DOUGALL, F. S. A. It appears that Mr. DOUGALL having a valuable angling preserve placed at his disposal, sank, in fifteen feet of water, a small bottle containing one and a half ounce of a chemical mixture, the effect of the explosion of which he thus describes: "For about an acre of space on either bank of the river, the ground trembled under the feet of the spectators. No fewer than two hundred fish of various kinds rose to the surface—some quite dead and others more or less stunned, according to their relative distance from the explosion. These fish showed, with one or two exceptions, no appearance of abrasion or other injury, and were immediately collected by means of a landing-net used from a boat." So far, the poacher has been permitted to stand alone in the use of this important discovery, evidently very much to the disgust of Mr. DOUGALL, who claims to have clearly demonstrated the serviceability of explosives for reaching well-stocked fishing-grounds that are now comparatively useless, owing to their inaccessibility to the ordinary methods of fishermen. It is also stated that this system can be used with equal effect in deep sea-fishing, a fact which, of itself, should commend it very strongly to public notice.

A scrap of news has just come to us all the way from the Orkney Islands, which is likely to be received with considerable satisfaction by those who labor for the *complete* recognition of woman's rights in this country. It appears that the Poor Law Inspector, under the jurisdiction of the Parochial Board of Stromness, became so ill while in the discharge of his duties that his daughter, a very intelligent young person, was permitted to act in his stead. For a considerable time she continued to fill the position with such signal ability that, upon the death of her father, she was almost unanimously chosen as his successor. It so happened that the work of the Parochial Board came to be reviewed by a Board of Supervisors, composed of men who believed that the common law of Scotland did not recognize the appointment of women to public office. Acting under this impression, an order was issued for the election of "a fit and proper person." The Parochial Board, determined not to give in, re-elected the young lady. Now it appears that a case of a similar nature was brought to the notice of the Law Officers of the Crown in 1856, and that the decision was against the appointment for the reason referred to. In the meantime the Parochial Board adheres to its opinion that the appointment is legal. The case, naturally, has excited a good deal of attention among the inhabitants of the Orkneys, who, it is said, propose making it the basis for a petition to the British House of Commons in favor of woman's rights.

It is a significant indication of the sentiment both among business men and the working classes, that among the great number of orders for the TIMES campaign supplement, received yesterday, are several from the largest manufacturing firms in the City. One of these, employing eight hundred men, and among the very leading ones of their line, order a sufficient number of copies for their entire force, in wrappers, to be presented to them with their Saturday night's wages. The workmen will find a collection of *facts* in this special edition well worthy of their thoughtful consideration.

The Canadian usually presents himself to the American mind as a peaceful and unaggressive person, who is more apt to expend his enthusiasm in demonstrative loyalty than in rioting and bloodshed during a political campaign. Nevertheless, the Canadian can manage to instigate and carry out a very respectable riot when he is so inclined. Especially is this true of the French Canadian of the province of Quebec—or Lower Canada, as it was formerly called. He has still enough of the hot blood of his Gallic ancestors to impel him to argue with clubs and stones when argument fails to convince his opponents. The other day there was an election in Quebec, and the French Canadian, growing wildly excited over the contest, developed a capacity for rioting which would have reflected credit upon the Sixth Ward roughs. He began the disturbance by an attempt to "clean out" the Committee-room of one of the parties, and, finally succeeded in having the military called out, and in getting himself clubbed and shot to a considerable extent. The day must have been an exciting one in sleepy Quebec, which, since the departure of the British garrison, has been one of the dullest of towns.

The stern father who resides in Allegheny City, Penn., may be violent and vindictive, but he is certainly more just in his views of the mutual influence which young people of opposite sexes exercise upon one another than are most fathers. In proof thereof, we are told that a resident of Allegheny City forbade his daughter to "keep company" with a young man of whom he disapproved. A few evenings afterward, finding the young man sitting amicably by the side of a young lady whom he imagined to be his daughter, in the neighborhood of his home, he immediately proceeded to stab, not the young man, but the girl. Now most fathers addicted to stabbing would have operated on the young man, in accordance with the popular error that men are responsible for the transgressions of women, and that no member of the feebler sex can possibly do wrong except under the influence of some man. This Allegheny father knew better, and as he comprehended that the young man did not desire to be punished for the disobedience of the girl, he generously left him alone. It is sad that an act which reflects so much credit upon his judgment should have been marred by his mistake as to the girl whom he stabbed. She proved not to be his daughter, but the innocent daughter of a neighbor.

Mr. Bergh and Commissioner Barr.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, No. 696 BROADWAY, August 8, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the proceedings of the Board of Health, yesterday, I observe that Commissioner BARR made an effort to obtain the sanction of his colleagues to prosecute the undersigned for enforcing one of the most just and humane laws on the statute-book. The charge is "stopping all the cars on various lines in the City and impeding public transit for hours." So far as this sweeping accusation concerns the acts of myself or the Society I represent, there is scarcely one word of truth in it. The railroad corporations of this City, which have seized on its public thoroughfares without paying a dollar into the Treasury for their valuable franchises, engage to carry the citizens for a consideration, and one of the necessary conditions is that the horses shall possess the physical power so to do. If, therefore, they provide the citizens with sick, sore, lame and overworked animals, it is clearly not the fault of the law nor its officers if public travel is impeded, and the citizen prevented from going where he desires. Consequently, when a horse is found attached to one of these vehicles in the condition prescribed by the law, it is the right and duty of this Society, which was called into existence for such express purpose, to prevent the cruelty occasioned thereby. Neither is it necessary, nor does it ever occur, except by reason of the obstinacy of a driver, that the travel is impeded longer than necessary to detach the disabled horses from the car and replace them by those of the following vehicle, an interruption of two or three minutes at most. But, we are sometimes asked, "why don't you ride to the end of the route and there make the arrest?" Because the law says "prevent the cruelty," not prolong it for the profit and convenience of offenders.

Now as to the case in question. Mr. Barr alleges that I stopped "a large block of cars, a few days since, in Chatham-street, whereby three or four different lines of street-cars were brought to a stand-still, and in those cars were citizens hurrying to catch the trains at the Grand Central Depot, and among them a young lady, on her way to attend the death-bed of her sister."

All this is simple nonsense, as any intelligent citizen knows; because, in the first place, there are but two lines of cars which pass through Centre-street, the point where the interruption took place; nor does the Bleecker-street line go near the Central Depot; and then, again, it was the down car which was stopped, thereby rendering it difficult to see how the young lady in question could have been prevented reaching the Central Depot, if seated in one of these vehicles going to the Fulton Ferry, when the Grand Depot is at Forty-second-street! No other line was interrupted for an instant on the occasion referred to, nor would this one have been had the driver of the following car done as I requested him, and in the uniform practice—put his horses before the arrested car, which he refused to do, thereby stopping all those behind him.

On such a tissue of inaccuracies and misrepresentations this Commissioner now seeks to prosecute a public servant, who, gratuitously, and at vast cost to himself of feeling and means, seeks to enforce laws which the entire country is pronouncing of the highest moral and material utility.

As to this Bleecker-street line, this office is in the continual receipt of communications from the public, deprecating the inhuman treatment of its horses; but, notwithstanding our prosecutions and other legal impediments, its proprietors continue to defy law and public opinion.

I have no knowledge whether Commissioner Barr is a stock-holder in this line, nor that he would suffer such a fact to influence his seemingly partial, ill-judged and continuous action with regard to it, although, I regret to add, that a precedent was furnished me some time ago, in the person of one of his colleagues, who, with admirable frankness, avowed to me that his opposition to my enforcement of these humane laws was based on his being largely interested in the Company whose cruelties were meeting with the official attentions of this Society. It is gratifying to observe that President Bosworth and Mr. Manierre did not share the malice and bad judgment of the Commissioner in question.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

HENRY BERGH, President.

A Clergyman's Estimate of the Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sometimes it does us good to know what our friends think of us. Sometimes it is a source of gratulation and commendable pride to "see ourselves as others see us," (to change the design of the poet's oft-quoted line,) and I can well imagine that it is a gratifying thing to the journalist to see himself "as others see him," when that vision is a satisfactory and pleasing one. But to come to the point, Mr. Editor, I want to send you a line of most hearty congratulation upon the ever-increasing usefulness and influence of the TIMES, which has been my daily companion and enjoyment (I do not speak in the least exaggeration) for nearly four years past. It would, perhaps, be hard to discriminate, when you have fought so many truly noble battles and gained so many victories for reform, good morals and humanity; yet I cannot forbear expressing my earnest appreciation of and interest in your good service against Tammany corruption and judicial depravity, and your latest truly humane and Christian-like efforts that have accomplished so much in New-York (and, by good influence, elsewhere) in behalf of the much-neglected children of the poor. When there are nowadays so few dailies of really high tone, safe for Christian families, it is an especial gratification and cause for thankfulness to see in the NEW-YORK TIMES such a tone of tone and, through its influence, such an elevation of the moral sentiment of the community. As a Christian minister, I cannot but highly appreciate this.

I have not the faintest thought of indulging in any high-flown encomiums, but I can say truly that I regard the NEW-YORK TIMES as without its peer anywhere for news, intellectual force or general acceptability. This I but regard as just and well-deserved praise. For myself, (and I know it speaks for thousands of others,) the TIMES is a daily enjoyment, a "feast of good things." Pray accept for your valuable paper the sincerest good wishes of a constant reader and interested observer of its increasing success and usefulness.

I remain, very truly yours,

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN.

TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1872.

GRANT RALLY AT UTICA.

An Immense Meeting and Unbounded Enthusiasm.

Speeches by Representative Dawes and Senator Conkling.

Eloquent Vindication of Gen. Grant's Administration.

Schurz, Jussen and Pleasonton Fully Exposed to View.

What Trumbull Had to Do with Removing Jussen.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—A tremendous Republican rally was held in the Opera-house, this evening. Before the opening 100 guns were fired over the North Carolina victory; the Liberals admitting that the salute had more basis than their own of last Friday. The meeting was presided over by Judge Alexander S. Johnson, who made an eloquent and pointed address. Judge William J. Bacon offered a series of resolutions contrasting the characters and careers of Grant and Greeley, and inviting all honest men desiring a good, safe, stable and economical Government to work and vote for the Hero of Appomattox.

MR. DAWES' SPEECH.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, was then introduced, and was received with tremendous applause. He said:

The hope of the opponents of Gen. Grant rested upon their success in mystifying. If principles, facts and figures were understood there could be no hope. Not only a change in the personnel of the Administration was demanded, but a reversal of the principles of the Administration. Can the American people afford that? Mr. Greeley, in accepting the Baltimore nomination, said that he feared his motives would be misunderstood. I assure him that the people understand him better than he could wish, and will understand him more thoroughly than ever before November next. Mr. Dawes quoted from nearly every Democratic orator who has opened his mouth thus far, to show that in the universal acceptation of that party Mr. Greeley had gone over to them, not they to him. "Whose word on this is most potent, that of poor, vacillating, eccentric, passion-ridden, ambition-eaten Greeley, or the word of the entire Democratic Party North and South? Plainly, one or the other of them is to be cheated, if not both." Mr. Dawes then pictured the chaos which must arise from the union of all the elements making up the new party. "Mr. Sumner would demand in seating the Alabama claims all indirect claims. What would Sumner say to that? Sumner would demand the [illegible] Civil Rights bill. What would Daniel W. Voorhees say to that? These various, conflicting, antagonistic elements must coalesce on some common ground, or all Government would be an impossibility. In such a welding, the element which must predominate, and finally overshadow all, is the strongest of course, and that is the Democratic Party. If Horace Greeley is elected, therefore, it is the inevitable triumph of the Democracy. The logic of history, of nature, shows that nothing else is possible. Are my Liberal Republican friends, my colleagues Gen. Banks and Senator Sumner, prepared for that? But suppose all these men are honest in standing on a platform identical with ours. I desire to ask you, as candid and honest men, what means it that these men in two months turn their backs upon their entire records, and swallow the platform they have always fought? What assurance have we that they are honest? What evidence of it have we beyond the fact that they confess they have been false all their political lives? Because they now admit that they have always been wrong—wrong in bringing on the war, wrong in fighting it, wrong in opposing reconstruction—is that enough to convince us that they will always be true in the future? By their own confession they need to be put under a bail-bond to keep their promises, and who will go bail? Even if they are honest, their platform is no better than that of the Republican Party. The best they can do is to promise that they will do as well, the same as the Republican Party has been doing for twelve years. They promise to do these things—the Republican Party has been doing these things steadily, faithfully, successfully for twelve years. Why change them when you have the entire record of the Democratic Party to prove that you change for worse, and have only their empty promise that you can do as well by changing as you are doing now?"

Mr. Dawes then entered into an elaborate and convincing review of the financial administration of Gen. Grant. His figures were not mere newspaper figures, but taken directly from the open books of the Treasury Department. He showed that the Administration had been faithful in collecting the revenue and frugal in expending it. The customs receipts under Grant footed up to $[illegible],000,000; the losses were $[illegible],000, or one fifty-fifth of one per cent. Mr. Dawes paid an eloquent tribute to the character, honesty and fidelity of Gen. Spinner, who is a former resident of Herkimer County, which called forth tremendous applause. In the twelve years that Gen. Spinner had been Treasurer, the enormous, almost incomprehensible sum of $[illegible],000,000,000 had passed through Spinner's hands. Of this sum only $51,000 had been lost, or less than one-ten thousandth part of one per cent., and this was stolen by defaulting clerks who are now in the Penitentiary. [Tremendous cheers.] Mr. Dawes alluded to the reduction of the debt, of taxes and expenses; showed that the expenses of the first year of Grant's Administration had been ninety-eight millions less than the last year of Johnson's Administration, and in all the subsequent years the ratio had steadily increased. Never before has this country seen so wonderful and splendid, so unapproachable a financial record. It was impossible for any Administration, of whomsoever composed, by whomsoever sustained, to improve upon this showing. Figures cannot be magnetized into showing a more wonderful shrewdness, care and wisdom in the management of the moneys of a great nation. You cannot change for the better. You are sure to change for the worse, perhaps, indeed, probably, for disaster and financial ruin. If such a financial administration as Grant's had been begun immediately after the war, the approaching Centennial of American Independence would have found the debt wiped out, and not one farthing of taxes levied upon a prosperous people. Now we are told that the Administration which has done all this is not to be trusted any longer. We are told that the party which has steadily, malignantly, doggedly opposed that Administration in this policy is now set up to continue that policy. Is not this one of the marvels of politics? Is there not need for much mystery about this to bring the people into seeing that they are to better themselves by thrusting out the Administration which has brought this wonderful prosperity to them, and putting in an Administration composed of men who have fought that prosperity tooth and nail. Nay, more, Mr. Grosvenor, the author and creator of the Cincinnati movement, who was paid by these men as their agent in Washington last Winter, has said that he planned the Cincinnati Convention as the opening wedge into the splendid financial policy of Gen. Grant.

Mr. Dawes then reviewed Mr. Sumner's letter and action at length. He premised that the Administration had kept its faith with the freedmen without faltering or hesitating. Mr. Sumner arraigns Gen. Grant for his lack of friendship, and attempts to prove this lack by citing the evasions in Grant's letter to the colored people of Washington. Mr. Sumner introduced a very proper Civil Rights bill, and while this hung fire in the Senate, blocked by the very men to whom Mr. Sumner now lends aid and comfort, the colored men went to Grant for sympathy upon the cordial invitation of the President. Afterward Grant wrote them a letter, as follows:

> I sympathize most cordially with any effort to secure for all our people, of whatever race, nativity, or color, the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be entitled.
> (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Mr. Sumner calls that a paltry evasion. Grant embraces all. Is there anything more than all? [Laughter.] Does that not include Sumner's Civil Rights bill? And yet, because this particular bill was not mentioned, specifically, Sumner harps upon its evasions. But Sumner says that the civil rights plank of the Cincinnati platform is just right, perfectly satisfactory. That plank is as follows:

> "To mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political."

Now place this side by side with Grant's letter. Scrutinize them with your mental microscope. Is there any difference? Is one more comprehensive than the other? Are they not one and the same thing? Yet Sumner calls one evasive and the other just, right and perfectly satisfactory. What but personal hatred could have dwelt upon that imaginary difference so earnestly and long? But it is not my place or desire to question the motives or the integrity of my colleague. These he must settle with his conscience and his God. But I marvel and have a right to be amazed when I look at the world of ideas and inducements, and look at the men behind the words. Behind the words of one is the hero of Vicksburg, the Wilderness, Appomattox, who has labored constantly and perseveringly, and applied every power in the Government to maintain and secure the rights of the colored men whose freedom he secured with his sword. Behind the other words are the men who endeavored to build upon the blackmen an early slave oligarchy, who pushed the Union into war to secure their serfdom, who rebelled at their emancipation, who fought against their citizenship, who have labored by every foul appliance of human ingenuity, up to this very hour, to deprive them of the rights secured them in the laws of the country. [Great applause.]

Mr. Dawes alluded to Mr. Greeley's cry against the carpet-baggers and the character of the Southern legislators. What do these men mean by their hue and cry against the men whom they choose to call carpet-baggers? Let them speak plainly. Do they mean to deprive these citizens of their ballots. They must mean that or nothing. They complain that the negroes who have been elected to Congress are sometimes bought and sold. What better could they expect of men who have been bought and sold all their lives. Considering the example set them, the lives they had lived in serfdom, the negro legislators had done better than the most sanguine had any right to expect. And now Mr. Sumner, who knows all things, advises the negro to oppose Grant and vote for the men who upon records, the ink on which is hardly dry, voted seventeen times against the negroes' rights. These men, regardless of their professions, will be true only to their instincts if they succeed; they will go back upon all their promises, and inaugurate hostile legislation against the blacks. Mr. Dawes concluded in the midst of tremendous applause.

Senator Conkling was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. CONKLING'S SPEECH.

What a picture he has drawn! Look at it and compare it with the situation and the prospect four years ago. The greenback in your pocket was then worth about half its face. Eleven thousand articles in daily use, besides imported articles, were taxed. The public credit was so impaired that six per cent. gold-bearing $100 bonds of the United States was sold for $82 72. Every channel of business was disordered and unsafe. The Democratic National Convention, in 1868, pronounced against attempting to pay the debt in the money of the world, and in favor of repudiation by taxing the bonds, and by refusing to take them up except with depreciated paper promises to pay. The newspapers and orators who opposed the repudiation party then, said that no great national debt ever had been paid, or ever would be, and that the policy we proposed would grind the nation under increasing taxes, and end in bankruptcy and ruin. Suppose at that time any man had risen in an audience like this and declared that all we see now would come to pass in three years. He would have been laughed at as a fool or rebuked for trying to impose upon his hearers. Yet what would have been romance then is history now. I say the most prosperous era of the Republic has followed, as day follows night, one of the most expensive and destructive wars that ever cursed the earth. Is it not so? Every branch of business thrives, every dollar of capital finds active use, and labor is crowned with rewards which labor never reached before in any country or in any age. I have sometimes thought the statesmen and schemers who have combined against us build their hopes upon the belief that this generation is so hard of heart, so given to unreasonable grumblings and complainings that Providence will chastise us. Frogs were once sent into the kneading-troughs of the Egyptians and locusts and vermin, and scourges were sent also. If the American people deserve equal chastisement it is easy to see a reason why we should be threatened with Horace Greeley and the locusts that would come with him. But fortunately for us no Pharaoh does our thinking or voting. The whole people are king, and the wisdom which they have shown in the past will not be dethroned now.

What public grievance afflicts the nation at this time? What are the evils in our government? In various States there are evils. North Carolina has been cursed with its own Tammany. An alliance of Democrats and Republicans such as has been seen around our own Legislature has preyed upon the vitals of North Carolina. A bill was carried through a former Republican Legislature there, under which about eight millions were virtually stolen, and although six millions of the eight went into Democratic pockets, they pretended the Republicans were in the majority, and so the party was held responsible for the acts of corrupt combinations. Desperate efforts and means were employed to carry North Carolina, and the coalition felt so sure of it that they paid for the powder which celebrated our victory. Our friends on the other side were kind to pay for so many guns for us, but the amount is only a drop in the bucket compared to their other election expenses. Two years ago the old North State gave five thousand Democratic majority, but they melted away in spite of the colonizing and fraudulent challenging and other tricks by which our opponents broke their fall. Other States have their troubles, but what are the evils in the national Administration? What are the issues made by the Greeley coalition? Is there any issue on the tariff? They say they remit the question to the Congressional Districts. Does not every one know that the Constitution remits it to the Congressional Districts? Revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives, and tariff bills are revenue bills. The tariff question, therefore, always was, and is, and must be remitted to Congressional election, but the Constitution lodges in the President two great powers over the tariff. First, he is to make recommendations to Congress, and these recommendations bear great sway. When a President once asked Henry Clay what the Administration could do to carry a measure, Mr. Clay replied, "My God! Sir, what is there that the Administration cannot do?" But again, the President may sign or veto any bill. Now, will any man tell me what Tariff bill Mr. Greeley would recommend if he were President, or what Tariff bill he would veto? To be sure, Mr. Greeley has long professed to outrun all others as a high protection tariff man; but then we know he has in turn abandoned every position he has held for the last twelve years, and who can tell what would be his tariff position if he were called to act.

Mr. Conkling here spoke at length of civil service reform, amnesty, and the various charges against President Grant. He continued: "Who lured the South into secession and bloodshed? It was not the quiet soldier who made war terrible while it lasted, and who has since, throughout all our borders and with all the world, said effectually, 'Let us have peace.' It was the New-York Tribune and its editor, whose mad preachings for secession and disunion bore down the Union men and the Union sentiment of the South and cut the Gulf States loose from their moorings. It was the words of Horace Greeley which Robert Toombs read in the Georgia Convention to silence Union arguments. Georgia was the Empire State of the South and without her secession would have failed, and the ordinance of secession was carried by the assurance of Horace Greeley that the rights on which our fathers stood in separating from Great Britain were the rights of Southern Disunionists, and that coercion should never be used to maintain the Union. Who, when the war had been fought out, held back an army, flushed with victory and maddened by barbarities to comrades, and refused the men he had led through unexampled battles the privilege of seeing their captives lay down their arms? Who refused to accept the sword of Lee, the idol of the South, and dismissed the rebel troops on parole, every officer retaining his arms and his horse? Who made recommendations so liberal and gave advice so lenient to the South that Charles Sumner denounced him in the Senate for making a whitewashing report? Who confronted Andrew Johnson and demanded that the plighted faith of the nation should be kept with Lee and his officers when Johnson would have tried them as traitors? Who, as President, gave orders to our naval commanders in every sea to bring home without price every destitute fugitive rebel tired of traitorous and starving exile in a foreign land? Who placed in high position Akerman and Longstreet and other leaders in the lost cause because in manly sincerity they accepted the results of the war? All these are the acts of a man of deeds, who for three years has been, and for four years will be, the President of the United States. Think you that security, peace and concord in the South would be fostered by galvanizing that skeleton of rebellion and that half-strangled body of the Kuklux which are to-day the hopes and reliance of the Greeley movement?

Amnesty, civil service reform and centralism brings us to the end of the political issues of the campaign, and standing on these, men, frantic with disappointed ambition and disappointed place-hunting, have the assurance to ask you to change off a tried and successful Administration and put our affairs in the hands of the most shameless conglomeration, whose figure-head is the most fickle weather-cock known in our politics. But public questions are dodged. The staple of the canvass is personal scandal, and here I want to say a word in reply to a recent allegation of Mr. Schurz. He says that in 1870 Gen. Pleasonton and another unnamed man tried to bribe him with patronage to support the San Domingo treaty, and that he believes the President was privy to the attempt. It is noticeable that Mr. Schurz did not resent the dishonorable approach. It is noticeable that he seems to have been selected by those who knew him as a man who would listen to a dishonorable offer. It is noticeable that although he stated to Pleasonton, as he says, his readiness to converse with Presidents. The time never came when the President was ready to converse with him. It is noticeable that Mr. Schurz in all his essays in the Senate insinuating against the President every bitter thing he lacked the courage to say, never revealed this attempt upon his virtue. But there are two things to which I call your attention. Mr. Schurz says, and Pleasonton says, that the conversation referred to took place in 1870, and it must have been before March, 1871, because it was when San Domingo was pending. Months after this, in August, 1871, Mr. Schurz delivered a prepared speech in Chicago, and in that speech stand these words: "My personal relations with the President were never otherwise than friendly. I complain of nothing," and when Mr. Schurz wrote and spoke these words did he believe the President had tried to bribe him. If he believed the President considered him purchasable and had offered to buy his vote, could he have said that his relations with the President were never otherwise than friendly. If Mr. Schurz is friendly with those who offer him a price for his vote as Senator, what manner of man is Mr. Schurz? "But," he adds, speaking of the President, "I complain of nothing," and now he seeks to be believed in the insinuation that months before he had been insulted and dishonored by the offer of a bribe, to which he believes the President privy. He attempts to bolster his insinuation up by the testimony of Pleasonton, whom the President was compelled to dismiss. But Pleasonton only condemns himself, without tarnishing the President. Yet Pleasonton lays one charge at the door of the President heretofore insinuated by Mr. Schurz, which deserves examination. As appears by the New-York Tribune of July 31, Gen. Pleasonton gave a reporter to understand that after a talk with Schurz about patronage, Edmund Jussen, a brother-in-law of Mr. Schurz, was removed from the office of Collector of Chicago because Schurz opposed the San Domingo treaty. It is time this story should be tripped on its travels. Mr. Schurz asked the appointment of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jussen, and the request was complied with. Mr. Jussen entered upon his office, and in the Spring of 1871 a letter from Mr. Jussen came to the hands of Senator Trumbull, which letter I now hold in my hand. This letter discloses the fact that Mr. Jussen was a party to some unwholesome arrangements connected with his office, in which money was paid and divided. This letter on the 16th of March, 1871, was laid before the President by Senator Trumbull. Here is Mr. Trumbull's indorsement and signature in his own handwriting:

> Respectfully call the attention of the President to the within disclosure relating to the procuring and holding of office at Chicago.
> Very respectfully,
> LYMAN TRUMBULL.
> March 16, 1871.

On the next day, March 17, 1871, Mr. Jussen was removed from office, in consequence of this disclosure and the action of Mr. Trumbull. The President would not tolerate in office for a single day a man guilty of the practices Mr. Jussen's letter confessed, and yet this removal has been bandied from mouth to mouth for months to prove that the President punished Schurz and made him a martyr for his course in the Senate.

But one thing is needed to complete this history, and that is a note written by Civil Service Reformer Schurz at the foot of a letter to the President urging the appointment of Jussen for party effect. Here are the words of Mr. Schurz:

> Fully indorsing the above, I beg leave to add that I am, from my own observation, very well acquainted with the condition of things at Chicago, and it is my deliberate opinion that the interest of the party require a proper recognition of the German element there. I have so frequently been called upon to aid the Republicans of Chicago in their struggles, that their wants and necessities are well known to me. Very respectfully, C. SCHURZ.

Here is the same man who deserted his party, chiefly, as he says, from opposition to making appointments for political effect. Is this sec dwarfish or colossal in its humbugs? Did time suffice, I would like to speak of other calumnies.

Fellow-citizens, let me caution you against the brag of our opponents. At every place you visit you hear of immense Republican defection somewhere else. It is like fever and ague and milk sickness in the Western country—not much of it where you are, but always a great deal of it about ten miles ahead. On the Republican side we hear but little bluster. The Democrats who will vote for Grant are respectable men, not idle brawlers, who spend their time in the streets, and disturb others with their froth and noise. But from Buffalo to Montauk Point, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, a great body of Democrats are going to choose for themselves which Republican they will vote for. North Carolina, in an election merely local has sponged out the Democratic majority of two years ago and given a pledge that November will find her firm in the Grant column. On every hand we are reminded that a contented mind is great riches, and that to let well enough alone is the sum of human happiness.

MAINE.

Great Meeting at Augusta—Addresses by Secretary Boutwell and Speaker Blaine.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 8.—The campaign in Maine is now fairly opened, the Republicans having begun their public work. The second rousing rally of the season has been held here to-night, (the home of Speaker Blaine,) and has been attended by several thousand men and women, including full clubs of tanners from Hallowell and Gardiner. The inside meeting was addressed by Secretary Boutwell, and the outside by Speaker Blaine, Gov. A. P. Morrill and others. Secretary Boutwell's speech was the main production of the evening. He first congratulated the crowd before him on the result of the elections thus far held. This has shown, he said, the power of the Republican Party has not only not diminished, but that it has everywhere strengthened, and is increasing. Witness New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon, and, last, North Carolina. [Applause.] Whose action led the new organization to rejoice when they believed an error, which seems to be their usual condition. The election in North Carolina shows that the power of the new organization is not sufficient to sustain the work it has endeavored to do, and also indicates that other supposed doubtful States are reasonably sure, and that the Republican Party is better assured of victory in 1872 than at the corresponding period of the contest in 1864 and 1868. [Applause.] Mr. Boutwell then briefly touched upon the character and standing of Grant and Greeley. He read an extract from the famous article in the Tribune of 1861, in which Mr. Greeley declared that the Southern States had a right to set up a nation if they choose, and asked the Republicans of Maine whether a man who could write these words in 1861, either honestly or as a strategist, is fit to be leagued with the destinies of a country? [Cries of "Never."] The simple question before the people now is, Shall the Government of the country, as far as the Chief Magistrate is concerned, be transferred from the control of a man who has done more than any other man to save the country, to a man who a dozen years ago proposed to give the Government up? As to the personal character of Grant, Mr. Boutwell said, after emphatically stating that he had nothing to ask of him, being ready to surrender his position the moment it was wanted, that he saw in him a quiet, persistent, (not obstinate,) patriotic, faithful officer—a man capable of meeting any question either of a personal or private character free from any prejudice whatever; able to comprehend every question of public policy free from the spirit of self-seeking; devoted to the country, and asking nothing of the country which he thinks is not for its good. Mr. Boutwell then briefly reviewed the conduct of Grant's Administration, and showed conclusively that it had been to the benefit of the business community, had prevented financial convulsions, had encouraged laudable enterprises and insured confidence. The charges of extravagance and corruption brought by the opposition were entirely without foundation. The expenses of the last fiscal year of Buchanan's Administration was at the rate of $1 [illegible] to every inhabitant of the country, while that of the last fiscal year of Grant's was $1 76. To Greeley no business man could trust his fortunes, for he advises the Government to resume specie payments, and at the same time sell the gold in the Treasury. The policy of Grant is tending steadily toward specie payment without interrupting financial prosperity, and the defalcations of deficiencies under the internal-revenue law, about which such a hue and cry has been raised, have amounted to $2,700,000, instead of $20,000,000, from 1860 to 1871, and of this amount $900,000 was under Lincoln's administration, $1,700,000 under Johnson's, and under Grant only $64,000. [Cheers.] In conclusion, Mr. Boutwell took up the Cincinnati platform and demonstrated by his arguments that it proposed to turn the South over to the men who do not respect human rights. Grant's whole course has been to reconcile North and South, but at the same time protect the loyal men, black and white, as well. He was the friend of the negro; he regarded the blacks as the wards of the nation, in contradistinction to the man who regards them as the wards of his own self. Mr. Boutwell was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic applause and cheers for Grant. Previous to the meeting the "Tanners," to the number of 2,000, paraded with torches and with bands of music.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high from New-York to Virginia, with clear weather and southwesterly winds in the Middle and Eastern States, and variable winds in the Gulf and South Atlantic; high temperature, with diminished pressure in the North-west and on the upper lakes, with southerly to westerly winds extending eastward over the lower lakes, and southward to the Ohio Valley. Auroras visible along the lower lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer on the lower lakes, with partly cloudy weather and southerly winds extending thence to the Middle and Eastern States; generally clear weather, with southerly to westerly winds, on the Gulf and South Atlantic States; clearing and clear weather in the North-west and on the upper lakes, with southwesterly winds extending to the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Rejoicing at the Republican Victory in North Carolina—Firing of One Hundred Guns.

A hundred guns fired on the City Hall Park, a little past noon, yesterday, reverberated through the City, proclaiming the Republican triumph in the Old North State. Republicans heard them, smiled and were glad. They smiled because they remembered the Liberal Republican and Tammany hullabaloo in the same place a few days before, in celebration of the same victory which they had manufactured out of false dispatches. The guns were the same used by the Tribune managers to celebrate the Cincinnati nominations, and by Tammany "to respond to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention." They were employed in a better cause than those yesterday. A considerable crowd collected to witness the scene, but it was noticeable that not a face appeared watching it from the windows of the Tribune office. On the previous occasions the windows were crowded.

Flags were not raised on the City Hall by Tammany's orders, but the Stars and Stripes on the TIMES building seemed to wave proudly. At 7 P. M. the same number of guns were fired in Madison-square, and attracted a large crowd of spectators. The sound of these guns fell upon the ears of the Greeley-ites with a depressing effect. It made them feel sad, sorrowful and dejected. Their attention became turned to manufactured stories of fraud in the election, because it had gone against them.

THE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS.

It was quite a pleasure to drop into the Republican National Committee's Head-quarters, Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday, everybody was so cheerful, there were so many hand-shakings and congratulations. Occasionally the head-quarters became quiet and somewhat deserted, but they would fill up again. "The verdict of the nation has been announced," quoted from the Tribune, was on the lips of several who called, and everybody thought it was well done. In the evening the head-quarters were crowded with visitors, comparing notes and talking over Republican prospects. The close contest in North Carolina has roused a feeling of energy and a determination to increased activity in the canvass. The visitors from other States and the interior of New-York State spoke encouragingly of the chances of Grant and Wilson's election in their neighborhoods, and a number of cheerful letters were received during the day. The coming elections in West Virginia and Maine were much discussed, and but little fear of the result in the latter State was entertained.

Among the visitors at head-quarters yesterday, for the first time, were Hon. Wells A. Dickinson, Bangor; J. F. Manning, Worcester, Mass.; J. H. Kiersted, Dayton, Ohio; Julius H. Starr, Illinois; A. E. Alden, District of Columbia; G. E. Yarrington, Mobile, Ala.; George Wirts, editor Patterson Press; S. B. Benson, Pennsylvania; Frank Riess, California; J. C. F. Beyland, Oceanic Post; Gen. John T. Averill, Minnesota; Rev. Henry H. Garnett, John C. Robinson, Binghamton, N. Y.; Isaac Myers, President Colored National Labor Convention; Lewis H. Douglass, New National Era, and G. N. Halton, Washington, D. C.; Col. T. B. Thorpe, Brooklyn.

Gov. Marshall Jewell also called. He will remain in the City for several days. Walter Sirrell, of Baltimore, the colored coadjutor of Saunders in North Carolina, was a visitor. He was in search of "points," and was informed that North Carolina had gone Republican.

THE GREELEY NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Liberal Republican National Committee's head-quarters were not so cheerful to the Greeleyites who visited them yesterday, as heretofore. Secretary John P. Lindsay and Chairman Allen did their best to put a rose-colored view on the North Carolina defeat, but the visitors would not be comforted.

Telegrams were dispatched during the day to various parts of the country, with "intent to deceive," belittling the triumph achieved by the Republicans.

Secretary Jasper W. Johnson believes that, though North Carolina is doubtful, there is still a chance in Maine, and if that goes Republican the main chance of the Liberal Republicans will be lost. Wood and Blumenberg are daily expected to return to headquarters to give in their final report. How many of the alleged Liberals they took away with them will be brought back is not ascertained. Blumenberg lost over five thousand of them in Weldon.

Great preparations are being made here for the Maine canvass, and much money and energy are to be wasted in that direction. Greeley orators are sent out in every direction to blow for the Tammany candidates. To-night Hon. S. F. Rice, of Alabama, is to speak in Forty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; as are also W. N. Saunders and G. W. Hutton, District Columbia. Hon. Geo. Wolbrecht, Prof. Glaubensklee and Phillip Frankenheimer speak at Union Hill, N. J.; Hon. Morris Ellinger and Jas. O'Donnell, corner of Boulevard and Sixty-eighth-street; Hon J. Glaubensklee and Geo. Wolbrecht, Newark, N. J.; Hon. Hiram P. Crozier, Huntington, Long Island, and Hon. Chas. C. Clark, in the Town Hall, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Democratic Grant and Wilson Club of the Fourteenth Assembly District.

On Wednesday evening about 500 men assembled at No. 535 East Thirteenth-street to form a Grant and Wilson Democratic Club for the Fourteenth Assembly District. Arthur McQuade was elected President, Peter Loughlin Secretary, and Christopher McKeon Treasurer. The President addressed the meeting, and called on his fellow Democrats to support the candidate who would most further the unity and strength of the country; he denounced Greeley as being a Tammany "broker" and requested his hearers to vote for Grant and Wilson. A banner will be raised by the Club next week.

A Greeley and Brown Banner-Raising.

A Greeley and Brown meeting was held last evening in Clinton-place, and a banner about the size of an ordinary pocket-handkerchief, containing the names of Greeley and Brown, was raised. The Democrats of the ward allege that the meeting was got up by Judge Spencer and "Sunset" Cox. Judge Spencer, it will be remembered, ran for Judge of the Superior Court last Autumn, and was defeated. It is he who swore that he saw all the Tammany primary elections held last Spring, and was the cause of the Apollo Hall Democracy getting kicked out of the last Rochester Convention. The Apollo Hall Democracy have no love for him, and he is now trying to work himself into the good graces of the Greeley and Brown organizations. S. S. Cox's interest in the meeting consisted in trying to speak himself into popularity so as to secure his return to Congress for that district. But the Reform Democrats in the district have a large organization under Aldermen Jenkins and Van Shaick, and will not vote or work for the Ohio carpet-bagger, "Sunset" Cox.

Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association—Stirring Addresses.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republicans was held last night at Kromin's Hall, No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, Henry D. Lapaugh, President, in the chair, and Wm. B. Avery, Secretary. Mr. Lapaugh, although so hoarse that he could not speak above a whisper, made a speech on the results of the election in North Carolina. He said, among other things, a few days since he met a Democrat who said to him that, as the old tar State went so would the Presidential election go, to which he said amen! His speech was received with cheers and applause.

Dr. Alexander Wilder, Alderman from the Fifteenth Assembly District followed. The doctor said that as the campaign had been fought in North Carolina, so it would be fought throughout the Union. The Democrats took Blumenburg from the New-York State Prison, and Wood from the New-York gambling-saloons, to assist in engineering the election there. The Democratic Party was so weak in itself that it had to borrow Republican strength, and so took up honest Horace. Why he was called honest was more than he could tell, but as a man is known by the company he keeps, he was probably called honest because he kept company with that honest and immaculate body, the Democratic Party. The doctor reviewed the course of Gen. Banks, Thomas G. Alvord, and other men who have recently gone over to the enemy in a manner anything but complimentary to the objects of his remarks. In conclusion, he said that the fate of Horace Greeley might be found in the prophecy of Ezekiel, sixteenth chapter, the whole chapter being applicable.

Mr. Nichols said that there were seven brothers in his family, and they would vote as they had fought, that is, with and for Grant. The father of these boys was a white-haired man, but during the war he dyed his hair so as to be taken for a volunteer.

Dr. R. W. Hoeber said the Germans would not follow the lead of Carl Schurz. When Carl Schurz fought with the Republicans in the late war, and led Republican soldiers against the enemy, then the Germans followed him, but when at Cincinnati he betrayed the party that had made and honored him, he lost that hold upon the affections of the Germans. He had searched Webster's Unabridged, and Worcester's and Walker's dictionaries, but had been unable to find any name that Horace Greeley had not applied to the Democratic Party. No one would call him a statesman. He was only a good writer. He had read the Tribune every day until about three months since, but now he reads the TIMES, because the doctrines it inculcates are the truth. The doctor's speech was replete with wit, humor and happy hits, and kept the audience in a roar of laughter from beginning to end. His mixed argument and raillery so artfully that it was almost impossible to tell when he was in earnest, or, when he was merely making use of badinage. In concluding, he said he intended to break a Grant lance with a Greeley opponent, a German lawyer, some night next week, and that his German friends would then have an ample opportunity of hearing both sides of the question.

The Committee on Membership at this time came in with their report, and a large number of accessions were made to the Association. The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of which Dr. Robert S. Newton is President, and James A. Ross is Secretary, will meet to-night at the same place, and a splendid new flag, with the portrait of Grant on one side and Wilson on the other, will be thrown to the breeze. The banner is a present from Dr. Wilder, and is one of the handsomest in the City. A good time is expected.

The Sixth Assembly District Grant and Wilson Club.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Sixth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 400 Grand-street, and, after the enrollment of over 300 members, an election for permanent officers was held with the following result: President, Daniel F. Crowley; First Vice-President, Michael Smith; Second Vice-President, Wm. M. Wade; Secretary, Thomas C. Place; Treasurer, Henry Theobald.

After an earnest address from the President of the organization, and the adoption of resolutions indorsing the Administration and policy of Gen. Grant, and congratulating their Republican friends on the result of the election in North Carolina, a Grant campaign song was sung, and the Club adjourned until next Thursday evening at 7½ P. M. Citizens of the district are invited to attend and enroll their names.

The Unity Grant and Wilson Association of the Fifth Assembly District.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Unity Grant and Wilson Association of the Fifth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 249 Spring-street. Mr. David E. Johnson occupied the chair. The first speaker, Marshal Sharpe, said he was glad to be present at such a large gathering of the colored citizens, and after referring to the battles fought by the Union men for the destruction of slavery, he said, that the time approached when another President is to be elected, and he hoped that all citizens, colored or white, would come forward and show their confidence by re-electing Ulysses S. Grant. [Cheers.] The news from North Carolina cheered his heart, and, he thought, the hearts of all true Republicans. [Cheers.] At first it was reported that the State had gone Democratic, but, little by little, the truth flashed over the wires, and now we rejoice that North Carolina had been true. [Cheers.] It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword, but it is not always so. What use would Abraham Lincoln's proclamation have been unless it was carried to Richmond by a soldier of the Union army, and the principal man who took it there was Ulysses S. Grant. [Cheers.] Honor to whom honor is due. [Cheers.] In conclusion the speaker referred to the statue of Aristides the Just, and said that in a few years to come there will be another statue raised in a prominent place of a plain-looking man, but with firmness written in his countenance. At his feet will be a white man and a colored man shaking hands, and children visiting it in company with their parents, will say, "Father, that is the man who saved our country." [Cheers.]

Addresses were also made by Col. Peoples, Dr. Hudson, (colored,) Mr. McGinnis and Theodore Allen. The Association now numbers over four hundred members, and the meeting last evening was the most enthusiastic ever held in the district.

The Proposed Democratic Ratification Meeting—Large and Excited Meeting of the Committee on Organization.

A largely attended meeting of the Consolidated Committees on Organization, consisting of bodies in accord with Tammany Hall, was held yesterday afternoon, to take the necessary steps for holding a mass-meeting to ratify the nominations of the Baltimore Convention.

Among those present were Ex-Sheriff Kelly, in the chair, James Gibbons, Secretary, Algernon S. Sullivan, Benjamin Wood and Coroner Young. A list of delegates from the different organizations having been read, it was found that the following were represented at the meeting: Tammany Hall, the Liberal Republican State Committee, the Democratic Reform Club, the German Democratic Club and the Liberal Republican Committee, the last mentioned having as delegates Messrs. Joachim, Wilson, Conover, McLaren and Duke.

It was announced that at a meeting of the German Liberal and German Democratic General Committees, a coalition was agreed on and a committee of twenty-one appointed to attend this meeting.

Algernon S. Sullivan moved that a committee of one be appointed from each organization present to retire and agree on a committee on permanent organization. The following were named as the Committee from each organization:

Algernon S. Sullivan, Tammany Hall; Isaac J. Oliver, Liberal Republican; Benjamin Wood, German Democratic Union; Coroner Schirmer, National Democracy; J. R. Reynolds, Central Democratic Reform Club; Col. Willis, Liberal State Committee; Geo. A. Lambrecht, German Liberal Republicans.

This Committee on Organization, after an absence of about ten minutes, returned with the following report:

Mr. Kelly, for permanent President; Benjamin Wood, First Vice-President; D. D. Conover, Second Vice-President. For Secretaries, Messrs. Gibbons, Kilbraith, Cachman and Lambrecht. For Corresponding Secretary, Jerome Buck. For Treasurer, Timothy Brennan.

It was recommended and agreed that the Chair be empowered to name a committee of twenty-one, with power to act in carrying out all arrangements for the mass meeting.

Henry Oberle vehemently objected, in strong terms, to Coroner Schirmer coming to this meeting as representing the Germans. Mr. Oberle made a motion that Mr. Schirmer's name be stricken from the Committee. The motion was lost by an unmistakable vote.

Isaac J. Oliver said that the nomination of Horace Greeley meant peace to all, and he (the speaker) trusted that there would be nothing but a spirit of harmony at this meeting, and in all our arrangements for the proposed mass meeting. [Applause.]

The motion to empower the Chairman to name a committee of twenty-one to carry out the object of this meeting was amended to the effect that the Committee of one from each organization hand in a list of names from whom Mr. Kelly shall appoint a committee of twenty-one.

The meeting then adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Fred. Wrisley.

Another familiar face, another well-known character has gone from among us. Fred. Wrisley, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, is no more. He had been ailing for some days before his death, but his great vitality and a naturally strong constitution enabled him to bear up against the gradually approaching foe. On Monday he attended business as usual, but in the evening he was forced to succumb; his strength failed him, and he sank rapidly. His medical attendants administered stimulants, and morphine was given him to allay his sufferings. All their skill, however, was unavailing, and he passed away at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning. It is said that death was caused by ulceration of the stomach. He was cheered and comforted in his last moments by the presence of his wife. After his death private services were held in the hotel, at which his relatives, some friends, and the employes were present.

Mr. Wrisley was a native of Northampton, N. H., and was born on the 20th of August, 1822. He received such education as the neighboring schools afforded, but his love of study and extensive reading enabled him to pass for a man of superior education. His conversational powers were of the first order, and the vast fund of general information he possessed made him the companion of some of the literary and artistic men of the day.

At an early age Mr. Wrisley was employed as a clerk in a hotel at Augusta, Me. Some time afterward we find him in Boston at the American Hotel. It was here that his peculiar adaptability for hotel management first attracted the attention of Paran Stevens, who offered young Wrisley a position at the Tremont House. The manner in which he discharged the duties of his new office induced Mr. Stevens to give him the management of the Tremont. Under Wrisley's catership it became justly celebrated. Recognizing his worth and judicious management, Mr. Stevens requested him to accept a position in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in this City, and in 1863 Mr. Wrisley entered upon the duties of chief receiving clerk, a position which he retained up to his death. He was methodic, and always paid the strictest attention to his duties and to the comfort of the guests. In private life his social qualities and genial disposition endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His numerous friends will hear of his unexpected demise with sincere regret, and many a heartfelt prayer will be uttered for genial Fred. Wrisley.

Horace Greeley in New-Hampshire—He is Welcomed to Concord by the Honest Governor.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 8.—Horace Greeley arrived here shortly before noon, and was received at the depot by the Mayor and City Government Committee and a delegation of citizens. He was escorted to the State House, where a short reception was held. Mr. Tappan made a welcoming speech, to which Mr. Greeley briefly replied. He was then escorted to the Phenix Hotel, where he dined and afterward held a reception. He proceeded to Bradford this afternoon, where he will remain over night as the guest of Mason W. Tappan. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested on his arrival here by the large crowd that had assembled, and a national salute was fired.

THE PRESIDENT.

General Grant's Visit to the North—Reception in Burlington, Vt.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 8.—President Grant and Mrs. Grant, with Gens. Sheridan and Porter, stopped here an hour this morning. They came by steamer from Plattsburg, arriving about 8 A. M. The dock was thronged with people, bells were rung, bands played, flags were displayed, and the people cheered. One hundred guns were fired in honor of the visit. The President and his party, escorted by the Mayor and many citizens, rode around the city for half an hour. The streets were lined with people, and the parks were thronged. A reception was then held at the hotel for half an hour, and then all took the boat south for Lake George. Everybody was out, and much enthusiasm was manifested. Gen. Sheridan has been here before, and received many of his acquaintances.

An Enthusiastic Greeting in Plattsburg, N. Y.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—President Grant and family arrived at Fouquet's Hotel last evening, and left this morning by steamer through Lake Champlain, for Lake George. Hundreds of citizens paid their respects to him at a reception last evening.

The President at Lake George.

CALDWELL, Lake George, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The President and party arrived at Lake George at 1½ o'clock P. M. He was received by a salute of thirty-six guns.

A BURGLAR SHOT.

Lieut. Evans, of the Tenth Cavalry, Kills a Robber.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—At an early hour this morning the citizens of Birmingham were alarmed by the discharge of a pistol. On examination it was found that a burglar named Wm. Hongerling, alias Wm. Barnes, had entered the house of Mr. Chas. Evans, and when leaving was shot at and killed by Lieut. Geo. H. Evans, United States Army, who is now home on a furlough. Lieut. Evans is a recent graduate of West Point, and had been assigned to the Tenth United States Cavalry as Second Lieutenant. Before firing he ordered the burglar to halt, but no attention being paid to his command he fired several shots, nearly all of which took effect. Upon the person of the burglar were found a small amount of money, a gold watch and some jewelry, which he confessed to have stolen. The young Lieutenant promptly gave himself up, but was released on bail. He has the entire sympathy of the citizens, who at present feel that he was perfectly justified in committing the act, and that he will be acquitted of any criminal offense.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Cars Telescoped in Tennessee—Three Men Killed and Five Wounded—Two Cars Wrecked in Maryland—Fourteen Persons Injured.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch to the Chronicle reports a collision yesterday on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad between Humboldt, Tenn., and Troy, killing three negroes and wounding five others. The cars of one train were telescoped into each other, the smoking-car body passing directly over the heads of the passengers in the next car, and the passengers were obliged to get out through a hole cut in the floor.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—An accident occurred on the Western Maryland Railroad, near Finksburg, Carroll County, yesterday afternoon. It was caused by the springing of a rail. Two cars were wrecked, and some fourteen passengers, more or less, were injured. James W. Beacham, of Avondale, Carroll County, had his right shoulder dislocated and his left arm badly broken. His mother was seriously injured. The wife of State Senator Longwell, of Carroll County, was seriously injured. No further particulars have been received.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Suit.

The Tribune has stated twice that the Grand Jury have found an indictment against an editor of this paper in the suit of Gen. Kilpatrick. The Evening Post repeats the statement. There is not a word of truth in it. With greater consideration for Kilpatrick than his friends display in his behalf, we have made as few comments as possible upon the case, while it is pending before the Courts. We are bound, however, to state that the story of the Tribune is a deliberate fabrication, and the Evening Post could doubtless make itself certain of that fact through the medium of its reporters. The Grand Jury, in the exercise of its discretion, may yet order an indictment—but it had not done so when the Tribune reported that it had.

According to the report in the Tribune, Gen. Kilpatrick has informed the Grand Jury that he had never seen the report of which he complains in any other paper. For his information we may state that he will find it in the World, of June 30, 1868, and again in the same paper, of Sept. 14, 1868, and again in Dec. 27, 1868, and again in the Detroit Tribune, and very many other papers. We believe, also, that the report was copied into the New-York Herald from the Panama Star, and has been "going the rounds" ever since. We mention these facts because the Tribune seeks to convey the impression that the story in question originated in this office—a statement as utterly false as the assertion above quoted.

It is also proper to observe that while the Tribune denies that Horace Greeley is responsible for anything which has appeared in the Tribune during the last thirty years, it charges individuals connected with other papers with direct responsibility for everything appearing in the columns of those papers. Can it take both positions in the same breath with any degree of justice or consistency?

In the same way, Kilpatrick explains his outrageous attacks upon the President by saying that he only repeated what he had heard from others. Is not that precisely the situation in which we stand toward him? We repeated a statement which has remained uncontradicted for years past. According to his own excuses, we are justified in so doing. Of course, however, he makes one rule for himself, and another for us. We can only say that we shall cheerfully assent to any course upon which the Grand Jury may determine, and leave our amiable contemporaries to the enjoyment which they derive from this curious suit.

Michigan to be Represented at Louisville.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—Col. William M. Ferry, of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the Fifth District, has issued a call for a mass convention of national Democrats, to be held at Grand Haven Aug. 20, to elect delegates to the National Democratic Convention which meets in Louisville on the 3d of September. He says there will be a large Convention of Democrats who have never been consulted as to the recent movement of men professing to be leaders.

Stings of Insects Are instantaneously relieved by a few applications of Burnett's Kalliston.—Advertisement.

Nestle's Lacteous Farina. The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—Advertisement.

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to ROEBUCK'S, Nos. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—Advertisement.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, Five Cents.

A Small Payment Down and the Balance in easy monthly payments, and the total amount only $60, are the terms of the new WILSON UNDER-FEED SEWING-MACHINE, in every respect the best and most perfect machine in use. No man has any excuse for not presenting to his wife, mother or sister, one of these superior machines. The price is low, and he can have his own time to pay for it. When one considers the low price at which it is sold, and the fact that it has demonstrated its superiority over all the other machines by surpassing them in elegant work, and, above all, the terms on which it is sold, the wonder is that there is not a Wilson machine in every home in the State. Salesroom No. 707 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the finest in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Vanilla Beans, Mexican, new crop, of the best quality, in any quantity, at lowest market price for cash. TAPP & TYLER, No. 14 Cedar-st., nearly opposite Post-office.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction in prices during Summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $350.—New Organs, $50 to $80. New Melodeons, $50 cash, for the hot days. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SCHUYLER—PECK.—In St. Louis, Mo., on Friday, Feb. 2, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, JOHN LEAMLARD SCHUYLER to CATHARINE E. S., eldest daughter of Rev. Isaac Peck, of Greenwich, Conn.

DIED.

BARRON.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 8, at the Clinton Hotel, Nos. 254 and 256 Fulton-st., HENRY W. BARRON, M. D., in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sidney-place, on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 10 A. M.

BASSETT.—Suddenly, in Wilton, Conn., FRANKLIN, only son of Dr. H. F. and M. L. Bassett, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on Friday, at 3 o'clock.

DELAFIELD.—JOHN DELAFIELD, son of Walter and Louisa [illegible] Delafield, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

Funeral service in Trinity Church, Haverstraw, on Saturday, Aug. 10, at 12 M.; 9:10 train to Crugers, Ferry, or steamer Antelope, 24th-st., [illegible] to Haverstraw.

DIETZ.—At Norwood, England, July 23, ADELAIDE, only child of Michael and Mary V. Dietz, aged [illegible] years, 4 months and 7 days.

DEXTER.—The funeral of the late GEORGE DEXTER, who died in Geneva, Switzerland, will take place on Friday, Aug. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HAINES.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, the 7th inst., MARY LOUISA, only daughter of Benjamin and Mary A. Haines.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Waverly-place, Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 4½ P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KOUWENHOVEN.—At Flatlands, Long Island, WILLIAM KOUWENHOVEN, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, at 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 10.

HOWE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, [illegible], son of the late Alex. T. Howe, of Roxbury, Mass. [illegible] from the residence of Samuel A. [illegible], No. 112 East 70th-st., on [illegible], at 10 o'clock A. M.

Boston papers please copy.

IRWIN.—On the 8th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Irwin, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 1,401 Broadway, near 38th-st., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

JOHNSTON.—Suddenly, on the 7th inst., JAMES M. JOHNSTON, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 223 East 60th-st., on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, in Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, CHARLES STUART, youngest child of Charles C. and Julia C. Johnson, and grandson of Hermon Waldo, of this City, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

KNIGHT.—At [illegible], N. J., Aug. [illegible], [illegible] Knight, M. D., son of late Rev. Dr. Wm. Knight.

Funeral at [illegible], Friday, 9th inst. Take train of Pennsylvania Railroad at [illegible] 1 P. M., ferry foot Desbrosses-st. or Cortlandt-st.

MILLS.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Aug. 6, WASHINGTON MILLS, son of Benjamin Mills, aged 39 years, 4 months and 20 days.

Funeral on Friday afternoon, Aug. 9, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Grove-st., Jersey City Heights.

MOORE.—In Brooklyn, on the 6th inst., of typhoid fever, LINDLEY M. MOORE, aged 22 years.

Funeral at Falmouth, Mass., 7th-day, 10th inst.

PRYOR.—On the morning of the 8th inst., at his residence, No. 23 Gramercy Park, JAMES W. PRYOR, in the 68th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, at 11 o'clock on Saturday, the 10th inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PLUMMER.—At Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 7, 1872, of paralysis, SUSAN WHITE, wife of John L. Plummer.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 169 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SATTERLEE.—At East Eden, Mount Desert, Me., on Wednesday evening, Aug. 7, GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, of this City, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANXAY.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872, ANNA, widow of John Sanxay, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James E. Wilkins, No. 152 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.

New-Jersey papers please copy.

WOOD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 6, at New-Vernon, N. J., ELIZABETH MEADE, infant daughter of J. Dayton and Elizabeth M. Wood, aged 3 months and 20 days.

"A" COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1872.

COMPANY ORDER NO. 2.—I. With feelings of deep regret, the Commandant announces to the command the death of private GEO. W. NEVENS.

II. The members of the Company are hereby ordered to assemble at the armory, in citizens dress, (dark clothes,) white gloves, and crape on the left arm, on Friday, 9th inst., at 9 A. M., sharp, for parade, to attend the funeral of our late comrade.

Honorary and exempt members are invited to parade with the Company.

III. Members of the command, when in uniform, will wear crape on the left arm, for a period of thirty days from the 9th inst. By order of

S. E. BRIGGS, Lieutenant Commanding.

H. J. SWARTS, First Sergeant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSENA SPRING WATERS. Says the HON. J. C. HAINES, EX-MAYOR OF CHICAGO: "I do not hesitate to say that I deem these waters the most valuable in the country for the various forms of Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Scrofula and various Skin Diseases." No. 363 Bowery, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. PRICES REDUCED. Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed. Information furnished. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

OXYGENIZED AIR TREATMENT. Cures Catarrh, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Scrofula, &c. Call at office of DR. C. L. BLOOD, No. 108 East 14th-st., New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Terms moderate. Examinations free.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

MADAM GRAY MAY BE CONSULTED for all diseases of the skin, eruptions, discolorations, moles, freckles, &c., and for diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature baldness. Hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. Sole agent for DEPARGE'S celebrated French Cosmetics, No. 31 Lafayette-place, New-York.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS. Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 18 Warren-st. SURMAN & CO.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & SAMMES, Tailors, No. 183 Nassau-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 1 Beekman-st. Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY.—"MANHATTAN WALTZ," with elegant lithograph of Johann Strauss, played nightly by Thomas' orchestra, price $1; also Strauss' "Circassian March," 40c.; "Pizzicato," polka, 60c., and "Burgersinn," "Lovely Vienna," "1,001 Nights," "Blue Danube," &c., waltzes, 75c. each. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. United States depot for political banners. Portraits furnished to order, and sent to all parts of the United States. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, No. 109 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, No. 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., New-York.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—SPECIAL MEETING at head-quarters THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, President. JOHN J. O'BRIEN, WM. DRUMMOND, Secretaries.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A regular meeting of the Association will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Fourteenth Ward Hotel. By order, JAMES L. COSTELLO, Chairman. RICHD. H. McGUIRE, Secretary.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CLUB, corner of Grand and Attorney sts.—Reading-room open DAY and EVENING. All in favor of the re-election of Gen. Grant are invited. HENRY A. SMITH, President. WILLIAM C. COLE, Vice-President. ENEAS ELLIOT, Treasurer. CHARLES W. LITTLE, JAMES G. ELLIOT, Secretaries.

ELEVENTH WARD WORKINGMEN'S GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB meet THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, in Union Hall, Avenue C and 4th-st. R. V. MACKEY, President. JAMES E. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet at their head-quarters, Kromin's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, 1872, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT S. NEWTON, President. JAMES A. ROSS, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at head-quarters, No. 427 4th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock. A. P. MAN, President. SAMUEL M. COX, Secretary. The Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock. JNO. S. LAWRENCE, Chairman.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits on hand at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Nos. 97 Duane-st., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was quite a large number of the old dealers and habitués of the Exchange on hand yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 8, the principal attraction being the Supreme Court sale of the premises known as the Stadt Theatre, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, east side, comprising about seven lots of land, with the buildings thereon. They were doomed to be disappointed, however, as an injunction was served upon the auctioneer, Joseph McGuire, from the United States Court, restraining the sale and staying all further proceedings for the present.

Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., however, sold, by order of the Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the four-story brick store and tenement on front, and frame building on rear, and lot, 20 by 98.9, situate on the south side of Twenty-fifth-street, 190 feet east of First-avenue, to John Wood for $9,700.

Mr. William Kennelly also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Francis V. Oliver, Esq., referee, the three-story frame house and lot situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, 300 feet east of Second-avenue, 25 by 100.10, to Terence McGuire for $5,880. Also, announced that the Supreme Court sale of the two-story high-stoop frame house and lot, 20 by 70, situate on First-avenue, west side, 60 feet north of Sixty-first-street, was settled, and the property withdrawn.

Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co. also announced that the Supreme Court sale of the lot and buildings situate on the east side of Eighth-avenue, 50 feet north of Thirtieth-street, was adjourned to Thursday, Aug. 15, by order of Louis C. Lewis, referee.

The report of real estate transactions for Wednesday, Aug. 7, was mislaid, and consequently not printed in Thursday's paper. We therefore give it in full today.

At the Exchange on Wednesday, Aug. 7, the following business pertaining to real estate was transacted:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, referee, the two-story and attic frame house and lot known as No. 20 Jane-street, south side, between Fourth and Greenwich-avenue, 24 by 83.2 by 24.1 by 70.4; to Charles Gunther for $8,600. Also the two houses and plot of land known as Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-street, east side, 169.8 feet north of Broome-street, 40 by 98.10½ by 41.1 by 99.2; sold to Elizabeth Gay for $7,000, over and above mortgage of $7,000; total, $14,000. The third auction sale of lots belonging to the "Black estate" at Bayside, Long Island, was held, agreeable to announcement, on Tuesday last, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer. A large number of persons attended the sale, and it is reported that 440 lots were actually sold at good prices, the bidding was prompt and spirited all through to the close of the sale, which was not terminated until six o'clock P. M. The particulars in detail will be found below. The following Supreme Court sales will be held at the Exchange today, Friday, Aug. 9:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles A. Jackson, referee, the house and lot known as No. 335 West Twenty-eighth-street, 25 by 98.9; also, lease of the two houses and lots known as Nos. 333 and 333½ West Twenty-eighth-street, each 12.6 by 98.9.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, the residence and grounds belonging to Mrs. P. L. Odells; residence situate on the Post road, 400 feet from depot of Long Island Railroad at Mattituck, Long Island.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 h. and l., 24x83.2x24.1x70.4, No. 20 Jane-st., s. s., between 4th-av. and Greenwich-av.	$8,600
2 hs. and ls., 40x98.10½x41.1x99.2, Nos. 193 and 195 Elm-st., e. s., 169.8 ft. n. of Broome-st.	14,000

Exchange Sales, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 front and 1 rear h. and 1 l., 20x98.9, on s. s. 25th-st., 190 ft. e. of 1st-av.	$9,700

By William Kennelly.

1 h. and l., 25x100.10 on n. s. 121st-st., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av.	$5,880

Suburban Sales, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872.

BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

4 lots, Ashburton-av., Bell and Bismarck avs.; B. Bell	$[illegible]
4 lots, w. s. Bell-av., Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17; J. T. Hamilton	400
4 lots, s. e. corner Crocheron-av. and Bismarck-av.; W. Atkinson	[illegible]
8 lots, n. w. corner Crocheron-av. and 3d-st.; J. T. Hamilton	[illegible]
4 lots, s. s. Ashburton-av.; T. J. Curtin	[illegible]
4 lots, s. s. Ashburton-av.; T. J. Curtin	[illegible]
16 lots, n. s. Ashburton-av., 5th and 6th sts.; T. J. Curtin	1,280
4 lots, e. s. 5th-st., adjoining; C. Edwards	200
4 lots, s. e. corner Warburton-av. and 5th-st.; P. Delaney	340
4 lots, s. w. corner Warburton-av. and 6th-st.; C. Mannion	340
2 lots, w. s. 6th-st., adjoining; J. T. Hamilton	150
2 lots, w. s. 6th-st., adjoining; C. Edwards	170
4 lots, n. e. corner Ashburton-av. and 6th-st.; C. Edwards	[illegible]
12 lots, s. e. corner Warburton-av. and 6th-st.; B. Post	960
4 lots, s. w. corner Warburton-av. and 7th-st.; B. Post	400
4 lots and green-house, w. s. 7th-st., adjoining; [illegible]	800
8 lots, n. w. corner Ashburton-av. and 7th-st.; B. Post	800
8 lots, n. w. corner Ashburton-av. and 7th-st.; D. McKay	[illegible]
4 lots, e. s. 7th-st., adjoining; W. A. Stagg	400
4 lots, e. s. 7th-st., adjoining; W. A. Stagg	[illegible]
4 lots, s. e. corner 7th-st. and Warburton-av.; F. A. Irish	400
4 lots, s. w. corner 8th-st. and Warburton-av.; M. J. Connell	520
4 lots, w. s. 8th-st., adjoining; W. A. Stagg	440
4 lots, n. w. corner of 8th-st. and Ashburton-av.; Mrs. Frey	[illegible]
12 lots, n. s. Ashburton-av., 8th-st. and Bayside Boulevard; J. R. Cunningham	900
2 lots, Bayside-av. and 8th-st., adjoining; F. McCune	240
4 lots, Bayside-av. and 8th-st., adjoining; D. Bulger	440
8 lots, s. s. Warburton-av., Bayside Boulevard and 8th-st.; Dr. Leowanthall	570
12 lots, n. s. 1st-place, Bayside Boulevard and Edgewater View; Dr. Leowanthall	1,080
4 lots, w. s. Edgewater View, adjoining; W. A. Stagg	340
4 lots, w. s. Edgewater View, adjoining; T. Gleason	340
20 lots, w. s. Edgewater View, adjoining; B. F. Horne	2,000
4 lots, s. e. corner 2d-place and Bayside Boulevard; C. Yokel	320
4 lots, s. w. corner 2d-place and Edgewater View; J. B. Dwyer	450
8 lots, n. s. 2d-place and Bayside Boulevard; W. Campbell	1,000
4 lots, e. s. Bayside Boulevard, adjoining; W. Campbell	440
4 lots, e. s. Bayside Boulevard, adjoining; W. Atkinson	500
4 lots, e. s. Bayside Boulevard, adjoining; C. Stoffler	400
4 lots, e. s. Bayside Boulevard, adjoining; E. Gleason	440
8 lots, s. s. 3d-place, Bayside Boulevard and Edgewater View; R. A. Berry	1,000
Plot A, 17 25-100 City lots; F. Ellis	1,[illegible]
Plot B, 17 25-100 City lots; M. A. McKain	[illegible]
Plot C, 20 10-100 City lots; T. Balfour	2,[illegible]
Plot D, 19 44-100 City lots; J. S. Dawn	2,[illegible]
Plot E, 18 68-100 City lots; J. Stewart	2,[illegible]
Plot F, 27 58-100 City lots; W. Atkinson	[illegible]
Plot G, 16 22-100 City lots; G. W. Childs	[illegible]
Plot H, 16 1-100 City lots; G. W. Childs	1,[illegible]
Plots J and K and Remainder, [illegible] City lots; A. J. Dalatour	[illegible]
Plot L, 16 32-100 City lots; A. J. Dalatour	2,041 [illegible]
Plot M, 14 90-100 City lots; A. J. Dalatour	[illegible]
Plot N, 12 26-100 City lots; A. J. Dalatour	1,[illegible]
Plot O, [illegible] City lots; A. J. Dalatour	1,[illegible]
Total	$4[illegible]

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Boulevard, w. s., 34.11 ft. n. of 146th-st., 25x100	$4,[illegible]
Boulevard, n. w. corner of 146th-st., 100.11x100	[illegible]
Boulevard, w. s., 49.11 ft. n. of 146th-st., 25x100	4,[illegible]
Boulevard, n. w. corner of 149th-st., 24.11x100	[illegible]
Kingsbridge Road, w. s., [illegible] ft. s. of Hawthorne-st., [illegible]	1,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
West Broadway, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]-st., [illegible] ft. w. of Avenue C, [illegible]	[illegible]
17th-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
28th-st., [illegible] No. [illegible] West, [illegible] ft. w. of 7th-av.	[illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]-st., n. s., 207.10 ft. e. of Broadway, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
77th-st., [illegible] ft. e. of Madison-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
77th-st., [illegible] ft. e. of Madison-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
119th-st., [illegible] ft. e. of [illegible], 300x100.11	[illegible]
132d-st., [illegible] ft. w. of 4th-av., 140x99.11	[illegible]
134th-st., [illegible] ft. w. of 4th-av., 140x99.11	[illegible]
[illegible] ft. e. of Boulevard, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] ft. w. of Boulevard, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] ft. w. of Boulevard, [illegible]	[illegible]
147th-st., s. w. corner Boulevard, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]-av., s. e. corner [illegible]-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]-av., n. e. corner 116th-st., [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]-av., n. e. corner 115th-st., 100x100	[illegible]
[illegible]-av., n. s., No. 62, 18.9x100	4,450
Mott-st., Dyckman map, no location	2,500
20th-st., n. s., 465 ft. w. of 2d-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Leases.	
[illegible]-av., No. [illegible], [illegible] years, per year	$[illegible]
[illegible]-av., No. [illegible], 5 years, per year	1,[illegible]
[illegible]-st., No. [illegible], [illegible] years, per year	[illegible]

Proposed New Buildings.

Since our last report, for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 1, the following plans for the erection of new buildings have been submitted to the Department of Buildings, Fifth Avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Seven first-class dwellings, Sixty-second-street, north side, 100 feet east of Third-avenue, 18.4 by 50, [illegible] stories; owner, Thomas Kilpatrick.

BRICK FRONTS.

One tenement-house, No. 155 Avenue C, 25 by 70, five stories; owner, J. G. Davenport.

One tenement-house, Ridge-street, east side, [illegible] feet north of Grand-street, 25 by 51.4, five stories; owner, S. A. Middlebank.

Two dwellings and stable, One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible]-street, [illegible] side, 40 feet east of Third-avenue, 15 by [illegible], and 24 by 25, three and one story; owner, [illegible].

One factory building, Nos. 177 and 180 West Twenty-seventh-street, 40 by 98, five stories; owner, Edward D. Robinson.

One store-house, No. [illegible] Delancey-street, [illegible], one story; owner, Geo. Herdfelder.

One stable, Twenty-fourth-street, north side, [illegible] feet west of Second-avenue, 18 by 18, two stories; owner, D. Wessenberg.

One stable, Fifteenth-street, south side, 100 feet east of Avenue B, 12.6 by 18, two stories; owner, John Maguire.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings have been reported to the Department of Buildings since our last report for the week ending Thursday, Aug. 1, as being unsafe in the particulars noted:

No. [illegible] East Twenty-eighth-street, [illegible]; Orlando D. McLain owner.

No. 162 Broome-street, unsafe chimneys; Eugene Kessler owner.

No. 164 Broome-street, unsafe chimneys; Eugene Kessler owner.

No. 166 Broome-street, unsafe chimneys and weather-boarding; Eugene Kessler owner.

No. 142 East Broadway, unsafe chimneys and [illegible] wall; Howard Crosby owner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE or TO LEASE for a term of years the property known as No. 6 East 23d-st., [illegible] by half the block. ALSO, the property No. [illegible] East 24th-st., 25 feet 5 inches, by half the block, connecting with the above. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. [illegible] Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, [illegible], in West 49th-st., east of Broadway. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN,
No. 1,[illegible] Broadway.

AUGUST FREE REGISTER, WITH new complete map of New-York City, and forty-four pages, valuable information, of real estate, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. [illegible] [illegible].

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SEVEN DOLLARS!

LOTS. $7. LOTS. $7. LOTS. $7.

A lot of ground [illegible] feet on Long Island, a few miles from the City on the South Side Railroad

FOR

SEVEN DOLLARS!
SEVEN DOLLARS!!
SEVEN DOLLARS!!!

At the office of the

SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,

No. 5½ Pine-st.,

Or the NATIONAL BUREAU OF MIGRATION,

No. 20 State-st.

CALVIN PEPPER,
General Agent.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house; lot 50x125; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND.

A variety of new and elegant cottage and mansion houses, situated the prettiest on South-side Railroad; high and airy; healthy, and restricted against all nuisances; only thirty minutes (seven miles) from ferry; terms favorable. Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Richmond Hill, or to ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.

Twenty-three acres at Edgewater, adjoining Cunard estate; several building sites of unsurpassed beauty. Whole Edgewater district thoroughly drained and healthy; moderate prices; easy terms; a bargain.
ROWLAND R. HAZARD, Jr.,
No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 52 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence with all the modern conveniences; barn and out-buildings, and seven acres of choice land with abundance of choice fruit; located at Highland, opposite Poughkeepsie, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson River; price, $10,000; photograph of house and further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE, WITH eighteen or twenty rooms, furnished in the best manner, with all modern improvements, garden and grounds beautiful, great variety of fruit, for sale with five or fourteen acres; location five minutes' ride from Mount Vernon Depot. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE, FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS, the theatre in Tammany Hall, formerly occupied by Bryant's Minstrels; it will accommodate about 1,800 persons; possession can be had immediately. Inquire of the Janitor, in the west end of the building.

To lease, in the same building, the large basement, especially designed for a restaurant and billiards.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, VERY handsomely furnished, to private family only; four story, 25x90, in West [illegible]-st., near 5th-av.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., 5 Pine-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, No. 345 West 34th-st.; twenty rooms, [illegible]; all improvements; newly painted; superior location. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 338 West 34th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN family, on or before Sept. 1, a second floor of four or five rooms in a private house; rent not to exceed $35 per month. Address H. M., Box No. 159 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE

BONDS OF COOK COUNTY,

ILLINOIS.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. MATURING 1892.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This county contains the City of Chicago. The debt is small and the security undoubted. For further particulars apply as above.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Aug. 7, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE PAYMENT TO THE STOCKholders of this Company of the [illegible] Dollars per share, by the terms of the contract of consolidation with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, will be made on and after the 15th day of August, inst., at the usual place of receiving dividends. The transfer-books are closed preparatory to the issuing of new certificates in the consolidated company, of which due notice will be given.
S. M. KITCHALL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

AFFORDING

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD!

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed, and in operation, length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, 97 1-2 and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No 12 Pine-st., New-York.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchange for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 20-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 20-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $[illegible] improvement bonds, and $120,000 funded debt bonds, for permanent city improvements of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., directed to be sold by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office in the City Hall, Elizabeth, until MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be opened in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the whole or any part of the following improvement bonds:

For sewer in Cherry-st., due August 1, 1878, $1,000.
For sewering Henry-st., Hart-av. and Spring-st., due August 1, 1878, $14,000.
For paving Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $49,000.
For grading and curbing Fanny-st., due August 1, 1878, $6,000.
For sewering Maple-av., due August 1, 1878, $4,000.
For grading and curbing Sayre-st., due August 1, 1878, $6,000.
For curbing and flagging Hampton-place, due August 1, 1878, $2,000.
For grading and curbing Westminster-av., due August 1, 1878, $8,000.
For sewering Summer-st., due May 1, 1877, $21,000.
For funded debt, due August 1, 1892, $120,000.

Said bonds to be conditioned for the payment of the principal at the above periods, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

The proposals will state their full address, and the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof.

The accrued interest on the bonds will be added to all proposals that are accepted.

The right is reserved on the part of the Commissioners to reject any or all of the bids, if, in their judgment, the interests of the city require it.
HENRY AITKEN, Controller.
City of Elizabeth, N. J., July 31, 1872.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., No. 40 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, held in Peoria, March 18, 1872, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That on and after the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, the Secretary shall not exchange any first preferred stock for bonds secured by deed of trust dated the 2d day of April, 1868, on the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, and that the holders of such bonds may, if they so desire, exchange the same for first preferred stock, as set forth in a resolution adopted at a meeting of stock and bond holders of this Company on the 15th day of June, 1868, in the City of New-York.

Provided that such bonds are surrendered in exchange for such stock on or before the 1st day of September, A. D. 1872, but not otherwise.

True copy from the records.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF TWO SHARES OF THE STOCK OF THE PATERSON AND HUDSON RAILROAD COMPANY, in the name of John Wood. Application has been made to the Company for a new certificate. EDW. WOOD, Executor Estate JOHN WOOD, No. 95 Reade-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $614,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 67, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed on their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,250,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC.
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.
MISSOURI PACIFIC.
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country, the acceptance of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 28,127 feet of bridges, 16 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,482 14, or at the rate of $224,089 23 per annum, being over 36 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,

Sole Financial Agents in the East.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

For Sale, by

WOOD & DAVIS,

No. 31 Pine-St.,

AT PRICES FAVORABLE TO INVESTORS.

Choice Railroad Bonds

On new roads completed and doing a profitable business.

ALSO FOR SALE,

SECURITIES of RAILROADS connected by LEASE or INDORSEMENT with the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., LAKE SHORE AND MICH. SO. R. R. CO., DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,

And other dividend-paying roads.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at the office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To take action on the acceptance of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut at the May session, 1872, affecting the charter of the Company and its powers and privileges in that State.

2. For the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1872.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.
S. SERGEANT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK, chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st. Assets over $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.
By order of the Board,
J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA [illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, July [illegible], 1872.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.
W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax.
JOHN R. ARTHUR, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest, due Aug. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, BOTH EASTERN AND WESTERN DIVISION, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, free of tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 1, 1872.

THE GOLD COUPON DUE AUG. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
M. H. BLOODGOOD, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after MONDAY, 12th proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court held at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn on the 1st day of March, 1872, present, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Justice. ALEX. M. C. SMITH and others vs. THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the petition of Andrew J. Smith, receiver in the above-entitled action, and it appearing to this Court to be necessary and proper that the prayer thereof be granted, now on motion of Barney, Butler and Parsons, attorneys for said receiver, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said receiver have leave and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay a dividend of forty (40) cents on the dollar of the debts of the said Manhattan Insurance Company, which have been ascertained and adjusted, to those persons who have exhibited their claims as creditors of said Company, as prescribed in and by section 79, article 2, chapter 8, title 4, part 3 of the Revised Statutes. It is further ordered and decreed that a notice be published in the manner hereinafter directed, requiring all the creditors of the said Manhattan Insurance Company to exhibit their claims and become parties as to the above-entitled suit, within six months from the first publication of this order. And in default thereof that they be precluded from all benefit of the judgment and decree which shall be made therein, and from any distribution which shall be made under said judgment or decree. And it is further ordered that said notice and a copy of this order be published once a week for six months in the New-York Times and New-York World, newspapers published in the City of New-York. And it is further ordered that Richard H. Bowne, a counselor of this Court, be and he hereby is appointed referee for the purposes of this order. That such publication be made under his direction, and all such claims be exhibited to the said referee. That said referee do hear and determine all such claims as may be contested, and that said referee may report to this Court from time to time upon all or any matters referred to him; and said receiver be at liberty to apply to this Court for such further directions from time to time as may be proper.

NOTICE to Creditors of the Manhattan Insurance Company:

To all whom it may concern: New-York Supreme Court, Kings County. Alexander M. C. Smith and others against the Manhattan Insurance Company. Notice is hereby given that an order, of which the foregoing is a copy, has been duly made in the above entitled action, and that all creditors of said Company are required to exhibit their claims to the undersigned at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, and to comply with the terms of said order on or before the 16th day of September, 1872.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1872.
RICHARD H. BOWNE, Referee,
mh8-law6mF No. 9 Pine-st.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MARGARET E. WATSON, in her own right, and Margaret E. Watson, Administratrix, and Charles E. Acew, Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of James Watson, deceased, plaintiffs, against DANIEL W. NOE, in his own right, and as executor of the last will and testament of Eloise Isabel Carr Noe, deceased, Sarah Callahan, John A. Bresland, Francis P. Bresland, William Bresland, James Bresland, Sarah Bresland, Anna Kernochan, James Carr, Nancy Mount, Catherine Murphy, Mary Carr, Bridget Mount, Bridget Malone, Peter Mount, John Mount, Patrick Mount, Mary Jane Egan, Ann Martin, Catherine Martin, Lewis Sheard, William [illegible], [illegible] McGlinn, Michael McGlinn, Michael Mount, Isabella Callen, Kitty Shavon, Hugh Kernochan, John Kernochan, John Mount, Maggie Watson and George Warren Watson, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the original and supplemental complaints in this action, which are filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaints on the subscriber at his office, No. 137 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaints within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaints.—Dated May 28, 1872.
CHARLES H. GLOVER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The original complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day of December, 1871, and the supplemental complaint was filed in said office on the 22d day of May, 1872.
CHARLES H. GLOVER,
a29-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PETER STEWART and Janet Stewart, his wife, plaintiffs, against ROBERT P. PERRIN and Lucinda Perrin, his wife, Catherine Coffroth, (otherwise known as Arabella Coffroth,) and James Coffroth, her husband, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—In Partition.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 339 Broome-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 18, 1872.
THOS. J. McKEE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 5th day of August, 1872. THOS. J. McKEE,
au9-law6wF Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—THE ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, plaintiff, against EDWARD M. PHILIPS, defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Edward M. Philips: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 52 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1872.
KOBBE & FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 5th day of August, 1872. KOBBE & FOWLER,
au9-law6wF Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED

THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltzers, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

TO ARCHITECTS.

The Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, by resolution, invite plans from architects for a public school-house, for which there will be an award of $500 for such plan as may be deemed best by the Committee having the matter in charge; $300 for the second, and $200 for the third. To be submitted to the School-house Committee on or before Sept. 1. Information in reference to details can be obtained at the office of the Board of Education. JOHN H. RHODES,
Acting Chairman of Committee on School-houses.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

BETTS' CAPSULE PATENTS.—TO prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts' name is on every capsule he makes for the principal merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness. Manufactories—No. 1 Wharf Road, City Road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

A CHRISTIAN HOME IS WANTED by an American family for a girl left motherless at just age of fifteen years; Brooklyn preferred; favorable arrangements will at once be made on interview. Answer with full address, HUBBARD, Box No. 160 Times Office, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION.

Bankrupt sale of the valuable steam-boats CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and GOLDEN GATE.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, bearing date the 30th day of July, A. D. 1872, I will sell at public auction, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the auctioneer's sales-rooms, at No. 112 Pearl-street, in the City of New-York, the following-described property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt corporation, viz.: The steam-boats C. Vanderbilt and Golden Gate, their furniture, tackle, boilers, machinery, boats, chains, cables and other appurtenances as they are.

The C. Vanderbilt is a side-wheel steamer, about 310 feet long, 36 feet breadth of beam, and 10 feet hold. It draws 6½ feet of water, and has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 72-inch cylinder and 12-feet stroke, and 2 boilers on the guards; put in new within three years, and now in good condition; 157 state-rooms and about 300 berths in the cabin. This steamer was built for navigating Long Island Sound, and is staunch and sound, and fitted for navigating any bay or sound in the United States, or for any coast navigation. It was rebuilt and put in complete condition the past Winter, and up to a few days has been running in the line between New-York and Troy. It is completely furnished for a first-class trade, and is fit out in every respect and with all things as the law directs.

The steam-boat Golden Gate is about 180 feet in length, 30 feet breadth of beam, has 1 low-pressure beam engine, 38-inch cylinder, 8-foot stroke; 1 boiler below deck, in good order, and draws 5 feet of water. It has been used as a tender between Albany and Troy.

The said property will be sold free and clear of all liens and incumbrances.

The said steam-boats may be seen at the docks of the tobacco warehouses, just north of the Erie Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, N. J.

The terms of the sale will be ten per cent. of the amount bid and the auctioneers' fee, to be paid to the undersigned at the time and place of sale, and the balance in cash within fifteen days after the date of the sale.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1872.
HENRY WILDER ALLEN,
Assignee in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, No. 146 Broadway.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payments for the same to be made on the day of sale by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations" one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests' Office, Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.
R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Awrey and Vancouver, as extending north from the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles; thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancouver.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto.

ANNUAL SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Aug. 7, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Capt. J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of:

11,665	Uniform Coats.
[illegible]	Trowsers, foot.
[illegible]	Trowsers, mounted.
[illegible]	Shirts, flannel.
[illegible]	Great Coats, mounted.
12,709	Great Coats, foot.
15,368	Jackets, cavalry.
7,585	Jackets, artillery.
50,755	Sack Coats, lined.
37,319	Sack Coats, unlined.
46,584	pairs Boots and Bootees.
41,098	Forage Caps.

And various other articles.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogue, which can be obtained at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. H. HOYT,
Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 22d day of May, 1869, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the cause and Commissioner to make sale, as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.
WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Supreme Court to me directed and delivered, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 13th day of August inst., at 12 o'clock noon, on board the bark Lützen, at or near Pier No. 50 East River, in the City of New-York, the said bark or vessel called the Lützen, her tackle, apparel and furniture.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
THOMAS J. CUMMINS, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated New-York, Aug. 1, 1872.
GOODRICH & WHEELER,
Attorneys for creditors, No. 60 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALE OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.—The splendid propeller Somerset, 1,[illegible] tons register; the splendid propeller Worcester, 1,[illegible] tons register; the splendid propeller Carroll, [illegible] tons register, heretofore used on the line between Baltimore and Liverpool, which have been substituted by steamers of larger capacity, will be offered at public sale, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, in Baltimore, Md., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, 1872, at 1 P. M.

Terms: One-third cash, one-third each in four and six months, with interest and satisfactory security. For full description, &c., apply to
A. HARRIS,
Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Baltimore.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS POSNER, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated Aug. 3, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 370 Sixth avenue, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the said bankrupt, consisting of millinery goods, ribbons, straw goods, silks, flowers, &c., at 11 A. M., on MONDAY, Aug. 12, 1872.—New-York, Aug. 5, 1872. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 51 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof to be held in the New Court-house in said City, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.
RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING, Commissioners.
FORBES HOLLAND,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 918 West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 190 West [illegible]-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL IN WANT OF COMPETENT help in any capacity, for City or country, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 136 6th-av., over drug-store.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, supply Protestant and Catholic servants of all nations, for City or country.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBERmaid and waitress' situation by a German Protestant young woman; very respectable; or as nurse or house-keeper; fully competent for either situation; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 235 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young woman wishes a situation for chamber-work and waiting, or to assist in washing, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A COMPETENT, respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference. Apply at No. 665 2d-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as children's nurse; six years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 4 West 44th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S agency, No. [illegible] 6th-av., [illegible].

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO COMpetent girls, to go together, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work of a family between them; City or country; excellent reference. Call or address No. 748 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., over the baker's.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED COOK; understands her business thoroughly; can give the most excellent recommendations; is willing to assist in the washing. Can be seen at the French and German Office, No. 531 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl as cook, washer and ironer; best City references. Call at No. 341 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—A FRENCH PASTRY COOK DEsires a situation in a confectionery or a hotel; Protestant. Address No. 12 Houston-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 125 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MONTHLY NURSE.—A MONTHLY nurse would like an engagement for two months, or to go in the country with an invalid; references perfectly satisfactory. Address NURSE, or can be seen for a week at No. 64 West 33d-st.

NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; capable of taking charge of a baby or growing children, or wait on a lady; first-class City reference; good home more an object than high wages; country preferred. Call at No. 135 West 31st-st., near 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, HAVING good City references, desires a situation as nurse to growing children; is a neat sewer; or do chamber-work and waiting; City or country. Call at No. 255 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, aged fifteen, to do light waiting, or take care of children; excellent references. Apply at No. 114 West 18th-st.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl as competent waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City references. Apply at No. 126 West [illegible]-st.

MALES.

A FEW RESPECTABLE SCOTCH, English, German and Swedish men want situations on gentlemen's places and farms. Apply at No. 135 West 11th-st., corner Sixth-av.

COACHMAN.—A STEADY YOUNG MARried man, an American; has a thorough knowledge of driving and care of horses; reference from former employers. Address G. A. B., Richfield Springs, Otsego County, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, single, wishes a situation; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; unexceptionable reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, at the carriage warerooms, No. 222 6th-av., corner [illegible].

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN wishes a situation; best of references; no objection to the country. Apply at the saddlery-store, No. [illegible] University-place.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, who understands his business thoroughly; can show good City references. Apply to H. M., No. 1180 Broadway, in saddlery store.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man not afraid of work; can give satisfactory references. Address C. C., Box No. 211 Times Office.

COLLECTOR, &c.—A POSITION OF trust and responsibility as collector, cashier, &c., is desired by an American (thirty) of integrity; cash deposit for faithful performance of duties, if required. Address E. K., Box No. 141 Times Office.

EMPLOYERS WANTING COLORED coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters and errand-boys can be supplied at once at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 143 6th-av.

FARMER.—A PROTESTANT GERMAN wishes a situation as a first-class farmer and gardener; understands the care of greenhouses; has first-class testimonials. Address C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, single, wants a situation as gardener for a private place. Address L. S., Astoria Post-office, Long Island.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young American man, aged twenty-two; can care for horses and cows, milk, do plain gardening, and is a good driver; has good recommendations; is temperate and industrious, and will study the interest of his employer. Apply at No. 135 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man wants a situation where he can be useful to his employer; can take care of a horse and understands gardening, &c.; good references from last employer. Address FRANK, Box No. 206 Times Office.

WAITER, &c.—A SUPERIOR COLORED young man from Norfolk, Va., would like a situation as waiter, footman or general servant at low wages. Apply for two days at No. 1 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—AN AGENCY, OR TO REPREsent some mercantile or manufacturing concern; have an extensive business acquaintance in Maryland and Virginia; references will be satisfactory. Address MERCHANT, care of Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore, Md.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK.—WANTED A YOUNG MAN TO act as a good penman, quick at figures and can come well recommended, as assistant entry clerk in a commission dry-goods house. Address, in own handwriting and with references, F. P. C., Box No. 4,574 Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED AN AMERican Protestant woman to keep house on a farm, familiar with dairy duty and cannot poultry; one with a son of useful age would be unobjectionable. Address HEALTH, Box No. 110 Times Office.

PORTER.—WANTED IN A CLOTH-HOUSE, a young man as light porter. Address Box No. 2,146 Post-office.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT and industrious saleswomen in all departments of fancy goods; experienced saleswomen preferred; must be correct at figures and have good references. Apply at the desk of the Superintendent between 3 and 4 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT SMART WOmen as cashiers; must be quick and correct at figures and good judges of money; best of references required. Apply between 3 and 4 P. M., at the desk of the Superintendent.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH-HOUSE, A SMART active boy, about sixteen years of age, who resides with his parents; salary, first year, $100. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 2,146 Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE STOCK of a woolen house; one with some experience preferred; moderate salary at first. Address WOOLENS, Box No. 2,207 New-York Post-office.

COOK.—WANTED A SUPERIOR PROTESTant cook, with unexceptionable references, where a kitchen-maid is kept. Apply from 8 to 11 A. M., at No. 600 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 320 and 322 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c., first-class work at previous low prices.

MACHINERY.

TO MACHINISTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a machine that will take mixed flexible composition into molds for manufacture into blocks, under at least twenty tons pressure, and to turn out five hundred blocks or more per hour. Any party furnishing a machine within one week that will perform such service will obtain a liberal price. Also wanted, a crusher to pulverize dry clay. Apply at the NEW-YORK PIPE AND PAVING COMPANY, [illegible] Broadway, second floor.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,
[illegible]
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.................Aug. 10, [illegible] A. M.
ATLANTIC.................Aug. 17, [illegible] P. M.
BALTIC.................Aug. 24, [illegible] A. M.
OCEANIC.................Aug. 31, [illegible] P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wed'day, Aug. 7	Abyssinia...Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba...Wed'day, Aug. 14	Batavia...Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia...Wed'day, Aug. 21	Algeria...Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java...Wed'day, Aug. 28	Parthia...Sat'day, Aug. 31
China...Wed'day, Sept. 4	Calabria...Sat'day, Sept. 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 A. M. on SATURDAY, 10th August. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
India	Aug. 10	Trinacria	Aug. 14
California	Aug. 17	Iowa	Aug. 21
Australia	Aug. 24	Britannia	Aug. 28
Columbia	Aug. 31	Assyria	Sept. 4
Europa	Sept. 7	Caledonia	Sept. 11
Anglia	Sept. 14	Olympia	Sept. 18

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamer, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.
Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.......DA LE......Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.......SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE......Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER WASHINGTON, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, at 9½ o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8½ o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 2 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, Aug. 24, at 9:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE....Saturday, Aug. 31, at 2:30 P. M.
GREECE, ——....Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'day, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRACE....Wed'day, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.
Cabin passage.........$75 and $65 currency.
Steerage.........$28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.........Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.........Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........Sept. 25, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON....Thursday, Aug. 22, 9 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Through Bills Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. [illegible], Aug. 15.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. [illegible], (via Nassau) Aug. 22.
[illegible]
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 17 Broadway, corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 10.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. [illegible], will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer [illegible] Capt. [illegible], touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 9.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12, North River, MONDAY, Sept. 2.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD, Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 56 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR..........Oct. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
The United States mail steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROS. & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman, Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken........Friday, Aug. 23
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, custom-houses and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIERS' SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:15 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:30 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:20 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:30 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:30 P. M., and 12:3 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9:00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.
8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:30 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.
All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:
8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
3:30 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at [illegible] A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.
Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 8:00 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:00 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.
The 8:45, 9:00 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.
All trains stop at Long Branch.
Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.
G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY THIERMANN, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of W. D. Hennen, Esq., No. 8 New-street, or of Messrs. Kuchler, Gall & Co., No. 129 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1872.
PETER F. W. THIERMANN,
GEORGE I. KUCHLER,
Executors of H. Thiermann.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Rufus F. Andrews, attorney, at his office, No. 51 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of February, 1872.
EDWARD H. TRACY, Executor.
LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executrix.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER
Protestant French Institute
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 124, 126, 128 EAST 24TH-ST.,
NEAR MADISON-SQUARE.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis, German, Spanish, Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill. Catalogues with full details. [illegible]
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.
For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 472 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

REMOVAL.
MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.
In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.
The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.
There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.
Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.
A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mrs. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers the best advantages in all branches. Located delightfully. Buildings new. Special preparatory course for Vassar College. Record of 1872, with full particulars, sent on application. Lectures 1872-3 by Prof. E. L. Youmans, Rev. John Hall, Prof. Maria Mitchell and Rev. F. B. Wheeler.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 35 MADISON-AV., between 25th and 26th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Applications may be made by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 56 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day school for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 44 WEST 58TH-ST., CENTRAL PARK. Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.
A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $600 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.
THOS. D. REED.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 40 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S FAMILY SCHOOL
For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY.
For young ladies and children, Rye Neck, N. Y., reopens Sept. 2. Address Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19, 1872. Address as above.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department with accomplished professors and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to W. L. DEAN, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, 180th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 18. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 36th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 12. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for Ladies. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS SAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 23 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 10 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Day. Cole, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn. Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

MISS ROTHE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school at Binghamton, N. Y., will open Sept. 5. French, English and German thoroughly taught.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS of the Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 26th September.

THE CHILTON HILL CLASSICAL and English Boarding School for boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Conn.—For pupils from seven to fourteen years of age; four hours from New-York by Harlem Railroad. C. H. SHEARS, A. M.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND Miss AGNES L. JONES' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 25 East 31st-st.

MISS MACGREGOR'S DAY AND BOARDing school for young ladies, Flushing, L. I.; seventh year; will open Sept. 17.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. R. E. SEARLES, Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. C. W. ROCKEE'S SELECT School for young ladies, at Poughkeepsie, will open Sept. 11. For prospectus address Principal.

MISS E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 18. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
(For resident Cadets only.)
The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.
Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.
Circulars may be obtained of G. N. Bogert, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of
COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

H. C. SYMONDS
Will reopen his school for boys at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1872.
Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 472 Broadway.—Boys prepared for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

LESPINASSE.
FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCRIBNER'S, No. 751 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square, G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL.
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia.
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. H. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 5 EAST 53D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good care and comforts. PRM. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address by letter until Sept. 2.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence Sept. 19; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to
CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MRS. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant Boarding School for boys and young gentlemen; studies in French and in English, ancient languages and sciences; number of pupils limited; good care; will open Sept. 16. Address to the Principal, Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 29. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

BORDENTOWN (N.J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 depts. 18 instructors. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro, Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, at Neshanic, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12. Terms moderate. Numbers limited. Send for circular. Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 620 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 24. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. A. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 12.

BOYS HEALTHY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOUNTAIN SEMINARY, BIRMINGHAM, Huntingdon Co., Penn. Next session opens Sept. 5. For circulars address L. G. GRIER, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies. Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

—COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State, graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL and mathematical teacher, honor-graduate of foreign university, able to give the thorough drill of English public schools, desires employment as teacher or tutor. City reference of highest class. Address TUTOR, No. 165 Waverley-place.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER would like to make an engagement to teach English branches, or Latin, French and drawing. Address LOUISE F. CLARKE, Box No. 21 Long Meadow, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR PUBLIC schools and seminaries. Send for MUTUAL PLAN for reporting vacancies and suiting all grades. Address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

A FRENCH PROFESSOR WOULD LIKE an engagement in a private school and also private pupils. Address or apply to L. C., No. 28 Clinton-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MECHANIC WANTED.—A SMART MEchanic, with $2,000 real estate or cash, may have an excellent paying business (no hard, dirty work) in Newark, N. J. Inquire of BRADFIELD & CO., Real Estate and Mercantile Negotiators, No. 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF A FIRST-class store, (dry goods and groceries,) well located in one of the busiest villages on Long Island. Address NAT. W. FOSTER, Riverhead, Long Island.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "TIMES" Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the "TIMES" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEADQUARTERS.—Immense stock of every style carriage, several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages, all at reasonable prices. All styles harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 630 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NICE BAY COUPE HORSE, sixteen hands high, six years old, and best Vermont stock; warranted to be sound in single or double harness. Call at No. 534 West 23d-st.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. S. SMITH & CO., No. 49 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 2 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with private table, four doors from Gilsey House, are now to be engaged for the Winter; also single rooms for gentlemen; transient boarders taken.

BOARD.—FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN desiring choice of handsomely-furnished rooms, with permanent board, may now make selections in a well-kept house, with good table. No. 41 West 18th-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 10 EAST 30TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Two desirable rooms, front and back; board if desired; to agreeable party terms to suit. Reference required.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—(NO. 140 EAST, near Irving-place)—Excellent board and pleasant rooms for gentlemen and families.

SUITES AND ROOMS WITH BOARD, transient or permanent. No. 25 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.
GARRISON, N. Y.
A few good rooms now vacant. Telegraph in the house.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Garrison, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1 to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON, N. Y.
The season will continue until Sept. 15; an elegant furnished cottage and some choice rooms may be had next week.
L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The most popular resort in America; air dry and pure and of moderate temperature all the year; scenery unsurpassed; beautiful groves, lawns and drives; open all the year; terms very reasonable. Address for circular. IRAD FULLER, Superintendent, or C. Banta, Northampton, Mass.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Open for the season; fourteen miles from New-York by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and by steam-boat. L. F. RIDER, Proprietor.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT LAUGHTON, LONG ISLAND.—First-class board and rooms may be obtained at Mrs. Barney's. Steamer D. R. Martin leaves Pier No. 27 East River, at 4 P. M., and 33d-st. at 4¼; stops at dock on the premises; bathing, boating, fishing, stabling, &c. References, DR. JAMES R. WOOD, No. 30 Irving-place, and MR. CHARLES E. WILLIS, No. 168 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT A WELL-shaded private residence; pure spring water; splendid fishing near by; and 5½ miles from Delaware Water Gap; terms moderate; good country facilities; two daily mails. Address Box No. 22, Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Pennsylvania.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD with a small private family, at Staten Island, fronting on the water; fine view of the Narrows and Bay, and within three minutes' walk of the ferry. Address H. L., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARDING FOR ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS WANTED.—A lady or gentleman who has the furniture, or money, or real estate, to the amount of $5,000 to $8,000, will please call at the office of BRADFIELD & CO., No. 120 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 27th day of July, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMPIRE COTTON-SEED HULLER AND OIL COMPANY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, which has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to it or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of its estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of August, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM KROHNE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WM. A. PARKER, CHANCELLOR H. BROOKS, and THEODORE F. PIER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Wm. A. Parker, Chancellor H. Brooks, and Theodore F. Pier, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, both copartnership and individual, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 12 and 14 John-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1872. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. FRANCKE, Jr., and CHARLES F. FRANCKE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the firm of Charles Francke & Co. and of Charles J. Francke, Jr., and Charles F. Francke, members and partners of said firm, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 8th day of August, A. D. 1872.
MATTHEW V. CABLE, Assignee, No. 165 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 3,353.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK FLANIGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Patrick Flanigan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1872.
LOUIS HAAS, Assignee, &c., No. 22 Church-st., New-York.
JACOB & KOCH, attorneys for assignee, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS HALF PRICE. TRAVELING Hats, Ladies' Panama Hats; $10 Hats, warranted worth $20; Feathers, Straw Hats, Children's Hats. BINNS' Millinery, No. 567 Broadway. This is valuable. Save this.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS!!
Edwin Booth.........Proprietor and Manager.
WILL REOPEN
ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 12,
With the great sensational drama of
THE BELLS,
Which created such a profound sensation in London for over 200 nights.
The popular tragedian,
MR. JAMES W. WALLACK,
has been expressly engaged to create the character role of MATHIAS.
The play will be presented for the first time in this City, with entire NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, APPOINTMENTS and EFFECTS, with a strong and efficient company, comprising old favorites and new candidates for popular favor.
The box-sheet will be opened on Monday next, Aug. 12, at the theatre, and at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. ONE WIFE
LAST TIMES. MOST POSITIVELY THIS WEEK, of the sensation play of
ONE WIFE.
ONE WIFE.
EVERY EVENING—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, MATINEES.
Supported by the charming actress,
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
and the superior cast of characters. THIS WEEK ONLY; secure your seats in advance; crowded houses. MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 12, the renowned LINGARD will open with a new comedy and the famed LINGARD SKETCHES. (ALL NEW.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CROWDED.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS.

TODAY AT 2, the beautiful Comedy of BROKEN TOYS. Cast to the entire strength of company. Concluding with the laughable farce, Larkin's Love Letters.	Evening at 8. The celebrated character actor, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU, In the American Drama of KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER. With a powerful cast.

LA GARDE REPUBLICAINE.
FAREWELL TO AMERICA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock, at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. S. M., and with the kind permission and patronage of that distinguished military organization.
Admission $1; reserved seats $1; seats can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, and at Kullman's No. 711 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS.
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS.
THE PRESENT GREAT SUCCESS
GREETED NIGHTLY
BY CROWDED HOUSES,
WITH IMMENSE APPLAUSE.
Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edwin, Miss Weatherby, and all the members of the company.
On MONDAY, AUG. 12,
THE GREAT SUCCESS
BLUE-BEARD,
With all its
GREAT EFFECTS.
In active preparation, IXION.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY, AUG. 10,
FIRST and ONLY
ROBIN HOOD MATINEE,
at 1½ P. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Last week of the brilliant engagement of the VOKES.
Every night this week, and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, Buckstone's farce, entitled
GOOD FOR NOTHING,
with ROSINA VOKES as NAN (her first appearance in that character.) And in compliance with universal demand, the laughable sketch,
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
Secure your seats in advance. Box-office open from 8 to 4 every day.
Last Matinee on SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock. Free list entirely suspended.
The house will be closed for alterations and repairs from the 16th of August to the 16th of September, when it will reopen with one of the largest and most attractive comedy companies ever gathered in this City.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor..............J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
Races commence SATURDAY, Aug. 3, and continue TUESDAY, 6th, WEDNESDAY, 7th, THURSDAY, 8th, and FRIDAY, 9th.
To consist of heats, dashes, hurdles and steeplechases.
First race each day at 1½ o'clock P. M.
TUESDAY, Aug. 6, an extra handicap, called the Robin Cup race, mile heats, best three in five.
FRIDAY, Aug. 9, great four-mile race.
JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 11 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 2 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 2:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

HOTELS.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HEADQUARTERS

STATE COMMITTEE AT

BAGG'S HOTEL, Utica.

Orders for rooms by mail or telegraph will be

promptly honored.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872.
Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
Proposals should state the price for each headstone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.
Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.
The bonds required will be in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.
All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.
All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.
Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-Stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1872.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, 12th inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense, into carts furnished by the Government, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:
BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
5,000 yards Burlaps.
2,000 yards Enameled Cloth, naval standard.
Bidders are referred to the officer in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.
The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.
Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay Director United States Navy.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, in Jackson, Tenn., for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging, on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson to Cairo.
This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.
Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts, can be seen at the Engineer's Office after Aug. 1.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to
H. S. McCOMB, President, or
S. B. REED, Engineer in charge, Jackson, Tennessee.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY WORKS,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 23, 1872.
PROPOSALS ARE SOLICITED FOR furnishing to the Department of City Works in the City of Brooklyn, two thousand (2,000) tons of cobble stones.
Proposals will state the quality of stone and price per ton delivered at such points on the water front of the City of Brooklyn as the Engineer may direct, the same to be not less than four inches or more than six inches surface diameter, with a good depth of bed.
Stone will be purchased upon such proposals as may be approved by the Engineer in regard to quality and price, and as delivery will be subject to inspection.
LORIN PALMER, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Secretary.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, 1872, for removing the wrecks of one (1) monitor, one (1) wooden gun-boat, and one (1) small river steamer; and also for removing a portion of the stone jetty known as "Bowman's Jetty," near Fort Moultrie, all in Charleston Harbor, S. C. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, prox., for the removal of one (1) small schooner, and thirteen (13) or more piles, now obstructing the channel of the Ashepoo River, South Carolina. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1872.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 3d day of September, 1872, for removing the wrecks of three (3) small wooden vessels from Church Flats, on the Stono River, about thirty miles from Charleston, S. C. For full particulars apply to the undersigned.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL's, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 125 4th-av.)

BEAUTIFUL NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE pianos; carved legs; agraffe treble; fully warranted; $250; manufacturers' prices; installments taken; $15 monthly. CABLE'S, No. 400 6th-av., near 25th-st.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN TERRIER, with small white spot on breast. A liberal reward will be paid by returning him to No. 28 Grove-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL.
Landing at Harlem, 124th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.
WAY—Leaving at Harlem ... 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st.—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.
EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st., and 120th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.
EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem.—Leave Peck-slip—7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20 P. M.
The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.
Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.
Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.
SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.
Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.
This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.
Passengers by this line can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schuetzen Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent River steamers in the world, The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the offices on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 9th	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 8th	11:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	8:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th	11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 11th	7:30 A. M.	Saturday, 10th	12:30 P. M.
Monday, 12th	8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th	12:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 13th	8:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th	1:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th	10:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th	1:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 9th	12:00 M.	Saturday, 10th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th	12:00 M.	Monday, 12th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 12th	2:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th	2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th	9:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 14th	2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 15th	10:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th	2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.
Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.
Connecting for all points West and North.
Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point and Cold Spring.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 8:45, every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare for the excursion $1.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Norwalk Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, S. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTern Queen for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy.—The favorite steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. at 9:15 A. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11 noon, and 11 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with trains.

GOV. JEWELL.

His Speech at Orange Last Night.

He is Enthusiastically in Favor of Grant and Wilson—Scorching Denunciation of the Course of Mr. Greeley.

The Republicans of Orange, N. J., held their opening campaign meeting at Library Hall in that city last night. A large and enthusiastic audience was present, among whose number were many of the most prominent citizens of the Second Assembly District. The following prominent persons were present: Isaac J. Everett, John C. Bailey, O. S. Carter, Capt. E. D. Pierson, Ex-Alderman; Coroner Alfred F. Munn, Ex-Sheriff Wm. Pierson, Rowland Johnson, the well-known railroad agitator, William P. Condit, Thompson C. Munn, R. O. Crowdin, Austin M. Knight, Samuel W. Baldwin, Dr. J. W. Lloyd, J. M. Rueck, editor of the *Orange Journal*.

Mr. Rowland Johnson called the meeting to order, and, in an opening speech, said that when the news was flashed through the country by telegraph that North Carolina had gone Democratic by 10,000 or 12,000 majority, the report fell like a wet sheet upon the supporters of Grant, but that he felt that the rumor was only a "Greeley lie," and was spread to infuse fictitious strength into the hearts of the champions of an already sinking cause. Now that the lie is exposed, and it has become a certainty that the State is really Republican, we can realize the position of a party which is compelled to resort to such expedients to infuse enthusiasm into its supporters.

Mr. Johnson then proposed that the meeting proceed to the election of a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. The motion was carried, and James D. Bayerley read a list of the names of the officers, which was approved. The following are the officers elected:

President, D. M. Kopea; Vice-Presidents, Dr. William Pierson, William A. Brewer, Abram Mandeville, Edward Harvey, O. S. Carter, Peter Geabert, John C. Bailey, E. C. Burt, Wm. H. Vermilea, Samuel Colgate, Aaron Currie, John L. Blake, Charles A. Lightripe, M. M. Dodd, Rowland Johnson, Dr. Corson, A. P. Condit, Ex-Speaker of House of Assembly; Henry Martin, Mathias Louerel, M. C. Morgan, Capt. Allendorf, Ira Harrison, Jos. Holteold, R. C. Browning, J. O. Ward, O. D. Munn, editor *Scientific American*; J. H. Ormsbee.

Secretaries—Mark A. Ward, Frank Van Ness, W. D. Chapin, S. M. Long.

Treasurer—Geo. P. Kingsly.

The Orange colored Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, numbering sixty members, at this juncture marched into the room carrying their banners and emblems, and were provided with seats near the platform. Three rousing cheers were then given for the Club, and Mr. Johnson introduced Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, to the meeting.

Gov. Jewell was greeted with long and continuous cheering, and when the meeting was brought to order, said: Friends, citizens of New-Jersey: I ought to apologize for appearing before you to-night. I rarely speak on political questions except in my own State. I consented at the request of your Chairman, on short notice, because I am a Republican and for Grant. I am glad to speak here for several reasons. I do not appear to apologize for the Republican Party. It needs no apology. No such talk comes from Connecticut, I can tell you. Such men as Grant and Wilson speak for themselves, and their records are spotless. The Republican Party has stood by the great fundamental principles upon which it started, and exact justice to all. Sixteen years ago we began with a very small platform of equal rights, upon which we have conscientiously acted. If Horace Greeley had never made any other mistake than saying that "if they wanted to go, let them go," he showed himself in that to be unfitted to act as our leader. Now Horace says "he wants to go," and we say we will let him. [Applause.] The Democratic Party reminds me of an old lugubrious fellow who used to come begging victuals and old clothes at my father's house, and was wont to say, "I used to have a father and mother; my father died and my mother married again; my mother died and my father married again, and now I have no father and mother, but only two old niggers on my hands." The Democrats will only have these two men, Greeley and Brown, like the old niggers, upon their hands after election. We gave great amounts of money to quell the rebellion a few years ago, and blood as well, and now, having succeeded, we have an Administration which is paying the debt and filling up the bloody chasm as rapidly as possible. We cannot risk a change. The key-note of the Administration has been to make a man as safe in Alabama as in Maine, which has never been the case until now, and for that guarantee, if for no other reason, I am going to cast my vote for Grant. You have formed a Grant Club here to-night; you look as though you meant business; you must go for the last vote; if you and others do your best the State is surely Republican. Now, I think you can succeed as well as we in the State of Connecticut, which we will surely carry for Grant. Get every vote; I was elected by but twenty-eight votes, and we leave no stone unturned to get every voter out we can. Liberalism in Connecticut, I think, is at a discount. "We hear of it as we do of mosquitoes and fever and ague out West—they are always in the next town." Your own favorite son, the gentleman who did so much to uphold the honor and respectability of the country while Minister abroad, and who doesn't want to be Governor of New-Jersey, notwithstanding all of your urging—Gen. Kilpatrick—undertakes to impugn the honor and integrity of President Grant in a public speech of which he ought to be ashamed. The Democratic Party seems to sustain itself now almost wholly by barefaced lies, a sure sign of dissolution in any party. When a party comes to such a strait it appears to have outlived its usefulness, which is the case with the Democracy. Gov. Jewell followed with an amusing anecdote of a certain "Lying Bill," and making an application relative to the Democratic Party. He continued: Now let us talk upon the issue of the campaign. Will you let the Administration which has done so well, or enter upon a new and untried field by voting for Greeley, who, although respectable and able as a journalist, has been so erratic in his career and indiscriminating in his friends as to inspire distrust among even the most ardent of his former supporters. The Greeley experiment is too dangerous. Now you want to hear the news from North Carolina. The truth is, the colored vote was cast almost solid for Grant, and the State is Republican by from 2,000 to 3,000 sure. [The audience at this point cheered loudly, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The colored members of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club flung their their hats into the air and continued to cheer, and were with difficulty called to order.]

Gov. Jewell, addressing personally the colored Club, paid a handsome compliment to the discrimination and fidelity of the colored race, and declared they were always true to the party from which they had received rich benefits, and predicted that in this canvass, as in others, no man would be able to lead them astray. Their instincts and intuitions were better and more potent than the unsought advice of false friends.

Gov. Jewell closed, expressing the hope that there would be no faltering or hesitation on the part of the members of the new organization in their efforts for the party which had done so much for the interests of the country, but that they would rally around the banner of the Union, frown down secessionists and scoundrels, and stand bravely by the Administration.

Three rousing cheers were given for Gov. Jewell at the conclusion of his remarks.

Mr. Rowland Johnson followed Gov. Jewell with a short but spirited address in favor of the Administration, and exposing the dangers to which the country would be subject in the event of Mr. Greeley's election. He was frequently cheered in the course of his remarks.

James D. Bayerley also addressed the meeting in favor of Grant and Wilson.

Upon adjournment, the entire audience formed into procession and escorted Gov. Jewell to the depot, where he embarked upon a late train for New-York. Three rousing cheers were given at his departure. Men of both parties unite in saying that it was one of the most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in Orange.

Actions for Libel.

The anxiety of the *Tribune* to see "scores of actions" brought against the TIMES is illustrated in the following quotations:

Tribune, July 21, 1871.

It is tolerably well known that the *Tribune* believes in libel suits. We respectfully suggest to *Messrs. Oakey Hall and Richard Connolly that this is a good time for one.* Newspapers are not licensed defamers, and the man who, being grossly libeled on a matter of sufficient importance, and in a quarter sufficiently respectable, neglects to punish the libeler in the legal way, fails of his duty to society as well as to himself. Messrs. Oakey Hall and Richard Connolly *cannot honorably neglect now to bring a libel suit against the New-York Times.* * * * Now these charges are true or false. If true, the thieves who thus prostitute great public trust should be prosecuted so rigorously and promptly that within a twelvemonth either Sing Sing should hold them, or this continent should not. If false, the journal that so grossly libels the chief officers of its City should be taught that slander so monstrous is a luxury too costly to be indulged in more than once in its life-time. * * * We have scrupulously refrained from the intemperate and indiscriminating style of attack in which the TIMES has of late profusely indulged, because words thus used lose their force, and because we do not have proofs to warrant charges, which, nevertheless, we have often believed to be true. We have seen no copies correctly [illegible] of Mr. Connolly's books. But the TIMES says it has, and on their authority it at last makes specific charges so damning that they ought to crush either you or it. We tell you, in all calmness and candor, that you cannot without infamy sit still under them. *Dare you to accept the challenge to a Court of law?*

Not content with this warm defense of the accused, the *Tribune*, on the following day, July 24, 1871, insists that if the charges made by the TIMES were "justified by the facts, Messrs. Hall and Connolly ought now to be cutting stone in the State Prison; and if it be the mere outpouring of partisan malice, its authors ought to [illegible]. We do not intend to [illegible], neither do we discredit it. We are not in possession of facts that would warrant us in making such charges; if the TIMES is, it has done no more than its duty, and deserves the thanks of the community. Let us have the truth placed beyond dispute. The managers of the TIMES are known and responsible. If they have grossly defamed the Mayor and Controller, they should be proceeded against criminally and brought to trial forthwith. We await the action of Messrs. Hall and Connolly with earnest solicitude."

On July 24 it again came to the rescue of the Ring in the following words:

"* * * Although *no proof* is adduced that this vast sum ($6,[illegible]) or any part of it, *was stolen by two or by four of our chief Municipal rulers*, it seems plain that money in large amounts has been paid out of the City Treasury for which no adequate consideration, if any at all, has been given."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Public Debt of the State—Letter from Controller Nagle.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 8.—Controller-General Nagle, of this State, publishes a letter to Gov. Scott setting forth the fact that the Legislature, at its last session, ordered to be levied and collected a tax sufficient to pay the interest on the entire public debt. No action having been taken in this matter, the Controller demands that the Governor require the State Auditor to assess and collect the said tax forthwith. The State authorities, it is said, intend to collect this tax, amounting to over $1,000,000, by the 15th of September next.

In a letter to Henry Clews & Co., New-York, dated Aug. 6, Gov. Scott says the interest on the State debt was not paid because the excessive legislative expenses absorbed all the money in the Treasury, and unless a special tax is levied and collected immediately, as urged, no interest can be paid before January next, when the regular tax, now being levied, will be received.

Gov. Scott concurs in the justice of the complaints made against the fee for registration of State bonds charged by the Commercial Warehouse Company, but says the objects of registration is to satisfy bondholders that there are no fraudulent bonds, and that the debt is truly less than $16,000,000.

Gov. Scott declares that all money received from hypothecation and sale of bonds, excepting $700,000, has been used in meeting liabilities accruing before 1869, and he claims that this is the most economically managed Government in the nation. In conclusion, he says that in future a tax will be levied to pay interest on debt, and the money so collected will be applied to that purpose alone.

The Butler Dinner.

From the Nation, Aug. 8.

To the Editor of the Nation:

SIR: I suppose that you, as well as the rest of mankind, are quite unconcerned as to who presided at that "Butler dinner," so long as it was not Horace Greeley. But, as my name has been given in the *Nation* and elsewhere as the president of an "occasion" which has again been made the subject of some newspaper gabble, will you allow me, while not proposing to apologize to anybody, or feeling the slightest twinge of conscience about the matter, to say a few words?

An invitation was received to attend the dinner to Mr. Butler, who, it appeared, was about to leave the country as Consul-General to Egypt, by Grant's appointment. The invitation came from a gentleman who is, I believe, generally recognized as virtuous and respectable, who was never, so far as I know, accused of breaking any of the commandments or laws, and whom I had known as a learned and lively writer. With Butler himself I was entirely unacquainted, never having seen him, and knowing nothing of him except that he had received an important official appointment.

On reaching the place at the appointed time, I found a company of what are called "distinguished individuals"—representatives of the Bench and Bar, Wall-street men and bankers, editors and writers from nearly all the newspaper offices in the City.* You have quoted from the *Tribune* the names of a few of them; but, besides these, there were many who, I believe, pass for decent and solid men. Presently "the master of ceremonies" told me that Mr. Greeley, who had been asked to preside, could not attend, and that I must take his place.

Now, these being the circumstances, was the present editor who took part in the affair guilty of anything? Undoubtedly there are circumstances in which one should be held responsible for the character, conduct and antecedents of those with whom he sits at table, as host or guest. Look, then, at a few experiences.

A short time before the Butler dinner I attended a public banquet at Delmonico's to Charles Dickens, at which Horace Greeley presided, and at which I found the editor of the *Nation* and many other of my editorial confrères. Did we, by our presence, indorse the personal or marital virtue of Dickens, or the morality or elevating influence of his works?

About the same time I attended a public dinner to a Democratic Senator, from whom I differed in political views. Did I, or did Mr. Bryant and the other Republicans there, indorse by our presence Senator Casserly's politics? Certainly not in the after-dinner speeches.

About the same time I attended a public dinner to a military General for whose genius and career I had not the most exalted admiration. Did I compromise myself?

In short, may not an editor or other person be often called on to take part in affairs at which he will meet all sorts of people? Could not one attend a dinner to Pericles without justifying his private life, or to Dante without accepting his religious ideas, or to Jean Paul without admiring his style, or to Capt. Nolan without approving the cavalry charge into the mouth of hell which Tennyson once supposed he had made? Couldn't you accept an invitation from the Pope without being a Catholic, or send one to Metternich without being an absolutist? I would not attend a fête in honor of Caligula, because I believe he was a bad man; nor in honor of George Francis Train, because I consider him a quack.

I wish I could make this note shorter; but, in closing, I must relieve the TIMES from an imputation of the *Tribune*. Before the affair in question, my editorial connection with the TIMES had been dissolved, so that it was in no-wise responsible for my presence in the place previously assigned to Mr. Greeley.

JOHN SWINTON.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1872.

* As for two of the respectable men among these gentlemen, those connected with the *World*, they have since stated that they were not present.—Ed. *Nation*.

[As a general rule, it is no concern of ours where or with whom Mr. Swinton, Mr. Greeley, or anybody else dines. But we maintain that if any person takes part in a dinner given to celebrate the entrance of a notorious rascal into the civil service, or promises or agrees to take part in it, and is only prevented from doing so by circumstances in no way relating to the rascal's character, and if he makes, or causes, or permits to be made in his newspaper, public proclamation of his regret at not having been present, and of his admiration of the rascal and kindly feeling toward him, that person is, *ipso facto*, estopped from abusing the President for making the appointment, and likewise for failing to cancel it. Moreover, if any gentleman offers himself as a Reform candidate for the Presidency, and asks people to take his word for it that he will put none but honest men in office, and will purify the Administration of the Government and resist the bad influences to which all Presidents for thirty years have had to succumb, we hold that the company this gentleman keeps, the kind of persons he helps to fête and recommends for office, form a legitimate subject for inquiry, as lending aid in forming a judgment as to the value of his promises. Mr. Swinton not having done any of these things to our knowledge, and having received no nomination for either the first or second place on the Presidential ticket in any of the recent distributions of this honor, we have nothing to say as to the ethics of his appearance at the Butler dinner, or any other. But we must be permitted to observe that there is an obvious defect in all the illustrations he cites. For instance, if Dickens were only known, or best known, as a man who had had serious differences with his wife, the public dinner to him would have been a very ridiculous affair; if it had, under such circumstances, been given to celebrate his appointment as a Judge of the Matrimonial Causes and Divorce Court, it would have been worse than ridiculous. To celebrate by a dinner Butler's appointment to be the representative of the American people, and the guardian of their interests in a foreign country, was certainly an offense against the whole community, however harmless it might have been to give a dinner to Butler as a simple writer for the Press.—*Ed. Nation.*]

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, as recorded by Bennitt & Warner, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	72	84	85	81
Stand of Bar. in inch	30.15	30.13	..	30.13

Hygrometer at noon, 78.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 71°; 6 A. M., 71°; 9 A. M., 76°; 12 M., 84½°; 3 P. M., 90°; 6 P. M., 86°; 9 P. M., 79°; 12 P. M., 78°. Average temperature yesterday, 79¾°.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

The Second Stock Exchange Excursion to Occur To-morrow.

Tenth Picnic of the Series—Prospects of a Large Crowd—The Preparations—How the Girls and Boys Are to be Procured—Aggregate Amount of the Fund to Date, $17,956 39.

To-morrow our tenth excursion for poor children will take place, provided the weather is clear. The majority of the girls and boys who are to participate in this picnic reside in the Eighth Ward, and will be under the guardianship of Rev. A. Wiswall, Superintendent of the East Side Relief District, assisted by the members of the St. John's Guild. As these gentlemen are well known in that neighborhood, they have found no difficulty in securing the consent of parents to the departure of their children on the excursion. The Industrial School children in West Twenty-ninth-street will also go on the picnic, so that the aggregate will be larger than on any previous occasion. Ample arrangements have been made for feeding the party, and the usual amusements will be furnished. This excursion is to be known as the "New-York Stock Exchange Excursion No. 2."

The Eighth Ward children will embark on board the barge Sarah Smith, at the foot of Christopher-street, North River, at 8 o'clock. As soon as all are on board, the steamer and barge will proceed to Twenty-ninth-street and take the Industrial School children, after which the entire party will go up the Hudson to Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers. Our steward, Mr. James Proctor, and his waiters will commence cutting sandwiches at 6 o'clock, in order to have a sufficient quantity ready to serve out to the children when all are on board. A large cup of milk will be given each child with these sandwiches, lemonade being reserved as the afternoon treat. Cake and ice-cream will also form a part of the bill of fare.

There twenty contributions yesterday to the Children's Fund, amounting to $182 35, making the total sum received $17,956 39. The following were the subscriptions of yesterday:

In memoriam, M. R. V. R.	$50 00
Mrs. Nicholas Ludlam	50 00
W. and M., (Port Chester)	20 00
Concert given by Brooklyn children in Nazareth, Penn	10 00
R., (Newport)	10 00
E. V.	5 00
William C. G.	5 00
An Invalid	5 00
In Memoriam	5 00
Children's Fair, held at Table Farm, North Salem	4 35
Fanny and Madeline	4 00
Richie, Hervie and dear Little Meno, (Nyack)	3 00
George K. Kistare	2 00
C.	2 00
"Of a little take a little"	2 00
Thomas Dod	1 00
C. E.	1 00
Johnny Purdy	1 00
E. S. C.	1 00
A mite for the sick poor	1 00
Total	$182 35
Previously acknowledged	17,774 04
Aggregate of Fund	$17,956 39

Comments of the Press.

Newburg (N. Y.) Journal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES' enterprise of collecting subscriptions for the relief of the diseased among the indigent children of the City and sending the little ragged well folks by the thousand out on picnic excursions into the country, is winning golden opinions for the kind-hearted gentlemen of that paper who are engaged in prosecuting the good work. An abundance of provisions is furnished on these excursions, and none of the little people go hungry while they are under the TIMES' editor's care. A brass band and a sufficient Police force always accompany the excursionists. The TIMES, in its enterprise of "practical christianity," has organized a thorough system of visitation and relief of the destitute sick children of the Metropolis.

Lehighton (Penn.) News.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been doing a good work lately. Sometime ago it mentioned the fact that there were large numbers of children in that city whose parents are not able to allow them a breath of fresh air, and started a subscription for the purpose of giving the poor little ones short excursions into the country. The children the TIMES sends are those who hardly ever thought of getting a paid-for ride on the cars, and the joy of an excursion almost overpowers them. This paper has done a great many good things, but this noble enterprise, in the heat, not only of Summer, but of an exciting Presidential campaign, will last longer than all its other commendable works. All honor to the TIMES.

Utica Morning Herald.

There has been no handsomer charity connected with the profession of journalism than that which the NEW-YORK TIMES has recently carried to a successful termination. It invited contributions to a fund for picnicing the poor children of the Metropolis, the street Arabs and Five Points progeny, whose young lives have been passed in the slums and the uncleanliness of the lower sections of the City. The fund has already swelled to over $15,000. Six boat-loads of happy children have already been transported to the green banks and fresh woods which line the harbor of New-York. The greater part of them have sniffed the health-bringing oxygen of the country for the first time in their lives. The TIMES not only originated and pressed this good work, but it has engineered the excursions and furnished the executive force required from its own office. The picnics have passed off without an accident. If their history could be written out in full, it would make a Sabbath-school book so full of sunshine that the generous prompters and donors of this fund would need no other reward than the reading of it. Words can not too highly commend this undertaking of the TIMES. It is greatly to be hoped that out of it will grow some organized and permanent movement with the same objects in view. It would be as good as subscribing money to orphan asylums, than which there is no nobler charity.

The New Shipping Act—The Shippers and Boarding-House Keepers Giving In.

The shippers and sailor boarding-house keepers appear to have involuntarily acquiesced in the enforcement of the new Shipping act, and yesterday everything was quiet along the line. A tug-boat, with a United States naval force on board, was cruising about the Bay all the day on the look-out for boarding-house runners, none of whom, however, carried out their threats of allowing themselves to be arrested, so that the matter might be brought before the Courts.

To perfect the working of the new law, Capt. Duncan, the United States Commissioner, has found it necessary to enlist a force of twenty-five deputies, of various grades, who have been selected from among the most efficient classes of shippers and shippers' employes, and, with their assistance, everything goes smoothly on at the Exchange in Cherry-street, where, yesterday, nearly 200 seamen were provided with berths. Some of the shippers who still keep their offices open continue their complaints as to the character of the law, but they appear generally to be of the opinion that the new arrangement will succeed. Yesterday the American Congress completed her crew without difficulty, the boarding-house keepers failing in their efforts to prevent the men from signing. The sailors continue to crowd the Commissioners' office, and almost unanimously indorse the new state of things.

Freaks of a Mad Bull in Williamsburg—Mr. E. D. Chappell Seriously Injured by a Stray Shot.

Shortly before 12 o'clock M., yesterday, a steer broke away from the stock-yard of Moses Ray, on the Johnson-street plank road, and becoming maddened by the attempts to recapture him, commenced a furious charge upon every living object in sight. The animal plunged wildly down Eighth street, E. D., into Broadway and down to the South Seventh-street Ferry knocking over in its way several persons, and severely injuring a boy named Donohue, who was gored above the eye. A crowd of at least 2,000 persons followed the mad beast, a number firing at it with revolvers, with no other effect, however, than to increase its fury. At the foot of Broadway Mr. E. D. Chappell, Superintendent of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry, fired three shots at it, the first two entering the animal's head. The steer then started toward First-street, when Peter McDermott, of No. 556 Warren-street, Brooklyn, undertook to meet the advancing brute. He was caught on its horns and thrown about six feet into the air, falling directly across the steer's back. In the meantime there were about forty persons blazing away with pistols, none of which did any serious execution. The doubly enraged animal turned upon McDermott, who was now lying helpless on the ground, and would have killed him outright but for the timely interposition of Mr. Chappell, who, at the risk of his own life, stepped close up to the steer and put a ball in a vital part. Mr. McDermott had his clothes almost entirely torn from his person. Just after Mr. Chappell fired his last shot he himself was struck in the back of the left groin by a random ball, which inflicted a dangerous wound. He was taken to his residence, No. 9 Second-street, E. D., and attended by Police Surgeon Bell, who pronounced his injuries very serious. Mr. Chappell is the gentleman who was so kind to the poor children Wednesday, and passed them over the ferry free of expense.

YACHTING.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Cruise.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, the President, Mr. Commander, in the chair, it was finally determined that the annual cruise of the Club should commence on the 5th of September, on which day the Club fleet will rendezvous at Glen Cove, after which they will be under the orders of the Commodore, Jacob Voorhees, Jr., on board the Madeleine. The precise course for the cruise has not yet been determined upon.

The Club has received an invitation from Mr. Van Schaick, of the schooner Jessie, to visit him at Lloyd's Harbor, Huntingdon Bay, to meet him and partake of his hospitality. The residents of Huntingdon have already subscribed for prizes for a regatta to take place in the bay, both of which invitations have been accepted. Nearly all of the yacht owners of the Club have already signified their intention of joining in the cruise, and, probably twenty-five yachts will rendezvous at the place designated while several others will join them on their cruise from Rhode and Long Islands. The cruise will probably occupy from two to three weeks. Full information regarding the cruise can be obtained from the Secretary of the Club, Mr. W. T. Lee.

The Meteor and Bella.

The point in dispute between the Meteor and Bella appears to have been narrowed down to a fine point. On the occasion of the Bayonne Yacht Club regatta, Mr. Duryea, owner of the Bella, expressed himself as very anxious to make a match-race with any boat of the same size, as the Bella, offering $1,000 to $300 and promising a bonus of $50 to any one who would make the match. Subsequently one of the Ellsworth brothers concluded a match with Mr. Duryea for $1,000 a side, and at the same time declining the proffered bonus of $50.

In due course the match race came off. The Bella had one minute start, but was soon overhauled by the Meteor, which passed her and led by a mile to two miles throughout the race to windward. The Bella, being evidently beaten, was ordered, as her captain says, by Mr. Duryea to turn a channel buoy about a mile and a half to the south-east of buoy No. 4 instead of rounding buoy No. 5, as agreed upon. In spite of this the award was made to the Bella, and in consequence the owner of the Meteor is about to bring action against Mr. Duryea for the recovery of the stake-money.

MR. DURYEA EXPELLED FROM THE CLUB.

At a meeting of the Bayonne Club on Wednesday evening the subject of the race between the Meteor and Bella was brought up and warmly discussed by about seventy members of the Club, who all declared the Meteor fairly won the race and denounced the action of Mr. Duryea. Finally a resolution was offered charging Mr. Duryea with conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a yachtsman, and as calculated to bring the Bayonne Yacht Club into disrepute with other yacht clubs and the public generally, and in consequence a resolution was offered and carried unanimously that Mr. Duryea be expelled the Club. The Secretary was authorized to notify Mr. Duryea of the action of the Club.

Last Night's Aurora.

The sun had hardly set last night when the soft, peculiar light of the aurora borealis began to manifest itself in the northern part of the sky. At this period, and up to 10½ o'clock, it presented the appearance of a soft luminous cloud, with a just perceptible green tinge. This gradually increased in size until it filled the entire hemisphere from west to east. The luminous rays grew also brighter, but it was not until 10¾ o'clock that anything special about it was observed, although its extent was indeed something unparalleled. At that hour pencils of light began to shoot from the south, the place from which they darted being surrounded by faint clouds of electric light, which were extremely beautiful, but so very slight that the quite small stars could be seen through them. The pale green above the horizon now grew stronger and stronger until it was of a deep emerald hue of a purity and splendor impossible to describe. This formed an immense arch, not perfect in configuration, but broken and wavering. Above this there was a space of clear sky, which seemed quite dark from contrast, and above this there was another emerald zone of a somewhat less pronounced color. The rays of light became now unusually bright and apparently of a pure white, though this may have been by contrast. They were at first narrow, but quickly they became broad bands, reaching from the zenith clear down to the emerald zones. And now above these zones the sky became a pale roseate color, which deepened momentarily until it was blood red. Then the broad bands became tinged with these colors and had the appearance of immense scarves, but they did not long remain, for they quickly disappeared, and were replaced by vivid pencils of light which came and went quicker than the eye could follow. Along these pencils, which were divided from each other by deep corresponding shadows, the light seemed to wander up and down in tremulous waves with a quick sort of ebb and flow. This magnificent phantasmagoria lasted some twenty minutes, and entirely ceased by 11 o'clock.

To-day's Racing at Long Branch.

This will be the final day of the races at Long Branch, and the last opportunity this season of witnessing the games of the turf at Monmouth Park. The programme for the day is rich, with the prospect of excellent racing, as the three races to be decided are filled with large fields of horses. The first race is the grand steeple-chase handicap of about three miles over a fair hunting-course, for which the following nine have entered: Joseph Donahue's b. h. Blind Tom, 145 pounds; D. J. Bannatyne's b. g. Duffy, 148 pounds; John H. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, 141 pounds; R. Shea's b. c. Astronomer, 126 pounds; John F. Chamberlain's b. g. Impecunious, 125 pounds; D. J. Bannatyne's ch. c. Milesian, 155 pounds; Coffin & Lawrence's b. c. Lochiel, 154 pounds; R. Shea's b. h. King John, 180 pounds, and J. S. Catanach's McGregor. With this numerous field of horses, the chase will be of the most exciting character, and will no doubt prove to be the best steeple-chase ever run in this country. The second race will be the great one of the meeting, being a purse of $1,500 for all ages, dash of four miles, which will bring to the post D. J. Bannatyne's Milesian, A. Belmont's Kingfisher, H. P. McGrath's Susan Ann, and John Harper's Littleton. This race is exciting the liveliest interest, and will be stubbornly contested from "eend to eend," according to the ideas of the "old man." The last race of the meeting will be the Consolation Handicap, for beaten horses, all ages, winners excluded, a mile and a half, and has eight entries, as follows, viz.: John Boughrum's Gerald, J. Jennings' Gayo, John Boughrum's Sorrel Dan, John F. Chamberlain's Brennus, A. Taylor's Henrietta, J. McCormack's King Henry, H. P. McGrath's Jury, and Coffin & Lawrence's Lochiel. Here will be an opportunity for the turfmen to get bewildered, and the knowing ones will be considerably puzzled about the result.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners.

Yesterday, the Police Commissioners of Jersey City, Messrs. Gross, Edmonson, Gostae and Pritchard, were served with notices from Gov. Parker directing them to resign everything pertaining to the office of Police Commissioners into the hands of the Commissioners recently appointed by the Governor. The papers are intended as a formal discharge of the present Board, except Commissioner Marinus, and, although no penalty for non-compliance is threatened in the document, it is stated that the authority of the Chief Magistrate will be enforced. The Commissioners are confident of maintaining their official character, and do not intend to be put out. They claim that until the newly-appointed members of the Board shall have been sworn into office, they would have no right to surrender the books and papers, even if the legality of the appointment were unquestioned.

The German Saloon-Keepers and the Sunday Excise Law.

A number of lager-beer retailers held a meeting at the Bowery Garden yesterday afternoon, when a committee submitted a plan of organization, the object of which is to insure protection against the re-enforcement of the Sunday clause of the Excise law, and to adopt other measures for the protection of the trade. In accordance with the suggestions of the Committee, action was taken to organize in each Assembly District, with a view of forming a central communication. A committee, composed of Messrs. Wagner, Koster, Craemer, Ohlhorst and Feldstein, was appointed to wait upon the Excise Commissioners in reference to the Sunday question, to see whether the lager-beer retailing trade should not be exempted from the operations of the Sunday law.

BASEBALL AND CRICKET.

Mutual vs. Baltimore—The Best Game of the Season—The Baltimores Win by 12 to 8 in Twelve Innings.

The fourth of the series of championship games between the Mutuals and Baltimores took place on the Union Grounds yesterday, a crowd of about 4,000 individuals attending. In the three games previously played between the clubs, the Baltimores had won the first, the Mutuals being successful in the second and third only after eleven and ten innings respectively had been contested, and from this record a close struggle was anticipated yesterday.

The Mutuals won the toss, and sent their opponents to the bat, and, by fine fielding, the latter were retired without scoring. Through an error by Mills, the Mutuals scored 2 in the first inning, but in the second the Baltimores got three men around, chiefly by good batting. In the third each scored 2, a wild throw by Hatfield aiding the Baltimores, while the New-Yorkers were assisted by Matthews' wild pitching. The Mutuals added 3 in the third and another in the fourth, all by errors, but the next three innings were blanks, and the Baltimores having, meanwhile, received five consecutive whitewashes, the latter went to the bat in the ninth inning with the seemingly hopeless task before them of making 3 runs to tie the score. Mills and Hall began with safe hits, Matthews and Radcliffe went out, but both Craver and Higham earned their bases, thus securing the number of runs required to tie. The Mutuals then went to the bat, and were whitewashed, although their first two strikers reached their bases. A tenth inning yielded nothing to either; an eleventh passed with a like result, but on the twelfth, Cummings, who was suffering from illness, weakened somewhat in his delivery, and the Baltimores, getting on a streak of batting, scored four runs, which, of course, gave them the game, as the Mutuals were retired in one, two, three order. Although the game was characterized by much indifferent fielding, yet taken altogether, it may fairly be regarded as the most interesting of the season, since the public do not appreciate to any remarkable extent the "one-twenty" games now in vogue, where the score of each side is limited to very low figures, and the "scientific" batting of the day means, in most instances, a weak hit at the lead-like ball, which almost invariably goes into the hands of the ready fielder.

Of the fine plays shown yesterday, Eggler, Start and Hicks took the lead for the Mutuals; Pike, York and Hall shewing to best advantage on the side of the visitors. Mr. Ferguson umpired the game impartially, but was rather too lenient on the Baltimore pitcher. The crowd acted in a highly creditable manner, applauding the good plays of both sides alike.

THE SCORE.

BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Radcliffe, s. s.	0	2	3	5	Eggler, c. f.	2	0	4	0
Craver, c.	1	2	5	2	McMahon, l. f.	3	0	6	0
Higham, 2d b.	1	2	8	1	Start, 1st b.	1	2	12	0
Pike, 3d b.	2	2	4	3	Bechtel, r. f.	1	3	2	0
Carey, r. f.	1	1	1	0	Hicks, c.	0	1	5	0
York, l. f.	1	2	0	0	Boyd, 3d b.	1	1	1	3
Mills, 1st b.	3	3	8	0	Hatfield, 2d b.	0	0	2	3
Hall, c. f.	3	4	7	0	Fulmer, s. s.	0	0	1	5
Matthews, p.	0	0	0	1	Cummings, p.	1	1	0	3
Total	12	18	36	12	Total	8	8	36	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	
Baltim'e	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	12
Mutual	2	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

Runs Earned—Baltimore, 3; Mutual, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

To-day, Baltimore vs. Eckford, on the Union Ground. To-morrow, Mutual vs. Boston, at Boston.

Cricket.

A match game between the St. Georges and the Staten Island eleven, played at Hoboken yesterday, resulted as follows: St. George, first inning, 122; Staten Island, first inning, 35; second inning, 24; total, 59; St. George thus winning in one inning. The feature of the game was the batting of Bance of the winning eleven, he hunging out his bat for 60.

The Loyal Orange Institution.

The district officers and officers of private lodges of the Orange Institution of New-York and New-Jersey held a special meeting at No. 27 Bowery, last evening, by order of the Grand Master, and made preliminary arrangements to tender a grand reception to Wm. Johnson, &c., who is a member of the British Parliament, and whose arrival in this country is shortly expected. The reception will take place at the Cooper Institute on Monday next, at 7½ P. M.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Geo. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, with his well-known and wide-spread generosity, has contributed $100 to the fund for the relief of the widow and child of the late Henri Drayton.

Charles Bolter, of No. 744 Second-avenue, fell off a car yesterday, and was severely injured.

Michael Ryan, a laborer, was overcome by heat in Water-street, near Burling-slip, yesterday, and taken to the Park Hospital.

Julia Baker, of No. 49 Front-street, while attempting to light a fire with kerosene oil, was so badly burned that she is not expected to recover.

A sailor, named Henry Lindsay, fell through the hatchway of the steamer Isaac Bell, at Pier No. 37 North River, yesterday morning, and was severely injured.

The body of the boy Henry Zufall, of No. 466 Hudson-street, who was drowned at the foot of Bank-street on the night of the 7th inst., was recovered yesterday morning.

Louisa MacAlpine, a young girl eighteen years of age, was last evening committed by Justice Ledwith for having stolen $300 from her sister, Mrs. Fanny Myers, of No. 34 West Fourth-street, corner of Greene-street.

Wm. Golding, an under clerk and private watchman for Ira Beard, of No. 457 Broadway, was yesterday committed by Justice Ledwith, charged by his employer with having stolen remnants of silk, valued at $17 25.

Lockwood's oil sample-room, on the top floor of No. 109 Pearl-street, was damaged $100 by fire yesterday morning. The building, owned by Peter Bruckrhoff, was damaged $2,000. Insured for $7,000 in London and Liverpool companies.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Jeremiah Lynch, a noted desperado, was locked up on a charge of cutting Officer Shea, of the Twenty-first Precinct, while being arrested for an assault upon James Finlay, of East Seventy-seventh-street.

Howard, Kelly and Kane, the three men arrested by Capt. Garland and Detective Von Gerichten, for having burglariously entered Doane & Co.'s bonded warehouse, Nos. 302 and 304 Washington-street, were committed without bail yesterday by Justice Ledwith.

Thomas A. Cooke sat down on the steps of Cooper Institute, on Wednesday evening, and fell asleep. John Nesbitt attempted to steal his gold watch and chain. He was caught in the act by a Fifteenth Precinct officer, and Justice Ledwith, yesterday, committed him for the offense.

G. W. Amsburg, already reported in the TIMES as under arrest on a charge of enticing a girl of sixteen years from Westchester County for improper purposes, was yesterday discharged by Judge Barrett, on the ground that the papers in the case charged no offense known to the law.

In pursuance of the decision of Judge Pratt in the case of Grant, that the Board of Audit must allow salaries to City employes at the amount fixed by law, some four or five other parties are preparing to apply for writs of mandamus to compel allowance at their pay by the Board of Audit.

William O'Brien, of East Thirty-second-street, staggered into the room of Patrick Barry, No. 40 Dowsing-street, on Wednesday night, when he was arrested on suspicion of being a burglar. He told Justice Ledwith that he was drunk and thought he was in a friend's room. He was locked up on a charge of attempted larceny.

A fire was discovered early yesterday morning on the fourth floor of No. 60 Leonard-street. Simon West, shirt manufacturer, on the third, fourth and fifth floors, lost $4,000 on stock; insured for $45,000. S. Harun & Co., makers of boys' clothing, on the second floor, lost $1,000 on stock, insured for $5,000 in the London, Liverpool and Globe Company.

While in conversation with his brother-in-law, John Alden, on the 27th ult., Christian Pfeiferling, of No. 250 West Forty-first-street, exhibited a pistol which he had brought from Germany. The weapon was accidentally discharged, and the ball entered the leg of Pfeiferling, who died at his residence yesterday from inflammation.

George Stivies, a boy fifteen years old, residing at No. 16 Doyer-street, while in the lager-beer saloon No. 19 Pell-street, last night, in some way offended John Glinde, a German, thirty-three years old, residing in the lager-beer saloon. Glinde followed him into the hallway of his house, knocked him down, and jumped on his body, injuring him severely. Glinde was arrested, and Stivies taken to the Park Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

The quantity of liquor gauged in the First Revenue Collection District in June was 306,060 gallons.

Since Jan. 1, 1872, Controller Schroeder has sold $3,906,199 of bonds and certificates, realizing a total in premiums of $19,796 12.

Mayor Powell yesterday signed a $2,000 Registered Assessment Fund bond, payable in three years. This is the first of this series issued.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning an insane woman, aged twenty-two years, who gave her name as Margaret Satepell, residence Newark, N. J., attempted suicide by jumping from a Grand-street ferry-boat as it was entering the slip on the Brooklyn side. She was rescued by the boat hands.

Dr. Henry W. Barron, formerly Health Inspector, died of consumption yesterday at his residence in Williamsburg at the age of thirty-eight years.

The Controller is supplying the heads of the various city departments with the new blanks for weekly accounts, to be rendered in accordance with the new law.

Louis Shaffer's lager-beer saloon, No. 96 Grand-street, E. D., was entered through a rear window by burglars yesterday morning, and robbed of $25 and eighteen silver badges.

The revenue returns from this district for the month of June amounted to $80,276 81, exclusive of money received for stamps. The total for May and June, including revenue tax, was $[illegible].

Justice Tappen, in the Supreme Court, yesterday morning, denied the motion of Peter Riley, contractor, for a mandamus to compel the city to pay him $4,000 on account for paving Flushing-avenue.

Mary Manning, aged thirty-seven years, was found yesterday morning in a dying condition and without attendance, at her house, corner of William and Imlay streets. Intoxication was the cause.

John Keegan was yesterday convicted of aiding in a murderous assault on C. F. Fickenscher, at the corner of North Fifth and Second streets, E. D. In consideration of previous good character, sentence was suspended.

John G. Manning, who has been imprisoned since June 26, for failing to pay his wife, who is suing for a divorce, additional alimony, as ordered by the Court, was yesterday morning released, temporarily, on account of ill-health.

The Brooklyn Operative Masons have elected the following officials for the next six months: For President, Patrick Byers; Vice-President, Charles Seymour; Recording Secretary, James Kennedy; Treasurer, John Bay, re-elected.

Thomas Carroll and August Franks, both private watchmen at the Boston Docks, near the Erie Basin, had a difficulty yesterday, during which Carroll kicked Franks in the groin, injuring him very seriously. Franks had to be conveyed home. Carroll was arrested.

Sometime yesterday morning, burglars broke into Mesorole's coal office, Greenpoint, forced open the safe and tore out the small safe inside, which they took into a vacant lot and broke to pieces with sledge-hammers. They secured nothing but some papers of no value to any one except the owners.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The fourth annual excursion of Lily Lodge No. 342, F. and A. M., of Morrisania, was made, yesterday, to Oriental Grove.

The Board of Education of School District No. 1 of the town of West Farms have decided to erect a first-class school building in the village of Fordham, at an estimated cost of $40,000 to $50,000.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning a carriage, barn and small dwelling owned by Thos. A. Vyse, Esq., banker, located on the southern Boulevard, in the town of West Farms, were destroyed by fire. Loss, $15,000; fully covered by insurance.

Coroner Meeks held an inquest yesterday at Purdy's Station, on the body of Allen Sarles, aged thirty-five years, who was found dead in a barn. On a post-mortem examination it showed that death had been caused by congestion of the lungs superinduced by intemperance and exposure. Verdict accordingly.

LONG ISLAND.

A new double-decked iron ferry-boat for the East River Ferry Company's Jamesslip and Hunter's Point line, was launched at Lancaster, Penn., yesterday. It will be called the Garden City, and has cost nearly $125,000. The new boat is similar to the Southampton, of the same line.

On Monday a woman of some social position in Williamsburg, while attending a picnic at Schutzen Park, Long Island City, stole a cut glass tumbler which had the owner's monogram upon it. She was arrested and yesterday fined $50 by Recorder Parcells, of Long Island City Police Court.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new Lunatic Asylum is finished, and will be opened on the 15th inst.

The subject of the treatment of the body of the murdered man Wagner was referred to a special committee.

The funeral of Dr. Knight, of Metuchen, will take place at St. Luke's Church to-day, under the auspices of Union Lodge No. 19, A. F. and A. M.

The Union County Board of Jail Inspectors report thirty-three prisoners in custody, 265 confined during the quarter; expense of each prisoner, forty-two cents per day.

The Essex County Board of Freeholders met yesterday and received the quarterly report of the Jail Warden, by which it appears that the jail expenses have been $[illegible].

The losses by fire in Jersey City amounted to $2,680 during July; insurance, $26,400. This does not include the Erie repair-shops, on which loss and insurance is still unknown, and not officially reported.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the Kohlman murder at Caldwell have recommended that Gov. Parker should increase the reward for the apprehension of the murderer from $500 to $1,000. The detectives are still as much as ever in the dark concerning the identity of the murderer.

The wharf north of the Hoboken Ferry slips, in Hoboken, N. J., has been sold to the New-Hamburg Steam-ship Company for $225,000. Negotiations are now in progress for the purchase of Otto Cottage Garden, to be used as the head-quarters of the new line, which will comprise eight first-class steamers.

A carriage, returning from the Union Hill Schuetzenfest, was overturned yesterday and the occupants severely injured. William Branton, the coachman, was dashed violently to the ground, and it is feared will not recover. Miss Dora Wall, an occupant of the carriage, sustained a fracture of the right arm.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool—Mrs. J. A. Marsh, Miss Linda Dows, William Niblo, Mr. Mason, Miss Hansom, [illegible], M. Licht, Mrs. and Miss Bulletts, Misses A. and M. Comstock, Mrs. C. M. Nelson, Miss Harper, Miss T. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kelly, G. Espinola, J. Aran, Luther D. Woodbridge, Arthur S. Hoyt, C. H. Schwarts, Wm. Kennedy, D. Kennelly, Miss Kennelly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5 04 | Sun sets....7 03 | Moon sets....8 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 23 | Gov. Island..11 54 | Hell Gate...1 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steam-ships San Francisco, Reynolds, Havana, W. R. Webb; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Annie, Steam, Chester and Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Crescent City, Baker, Havana, &c., Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott.

Ship American Congress, Chisholm, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Alpha, (Norw.,) Naiss, Hamburg, Peters & Bookmann; Vesta, (Br.,) Bent, Hamburg, Henry & Parker; Pomona, Thompson, Cow Bay, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; [illegible], Young, Marseilles, H. D. & J. U. Bookman.

Brig Crescent, Faulkner, Windsor, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship [illegible], (Ital.,) Williams, Naples July 3, Genoa July 4, Marseilles 10th, [illegible], with fruit and 16 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather; Aug. 7, off Nantucket, passed a bark showing signal with K. P. F. L., bound E.

[illegible]

Bark Jupiter, (Aust.,) Hreschich, Antwerp 47 ds., with [illegible] to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Made a northern passage and had strong N. W. and S. W. winds, and was 10 ds. W. of the Banks. Aug. 7, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], signaled an American ship showing commercial signal with letters V. B. Q. F., bound E.

Bark Antonio [illegible], (Ital.,) [illegible], Girgenti 50 ds., with sulphur to order. Passed Gibraltar June 11; took the southern passage, and had light variable winds and calms throughout.

Bark James Walsh, Hammond, (of Belize,) Barbadoes 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. T. & F. Dwight. Had very moderate weather.

Bark Sebastian, (Span.,) Havana 14 ds., in ballast to Tabanta & Co.

Bark Emma F. Herriman, (of Stockport,) Nichols, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to Walsh, Field and Way.

Bark Bessie [illegible], in tow, Samuel Christian.

Bark Bretagne, for Liverpool.

Brig E. Miller, (of Nassau,) Parker, Humacoa 13 ds., with molasses to J. D. Bovera & Co.—vessel to E. R. Ward & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Eleanor Miller, Parker, Humacoa 13 ds., with molasses to Arvena & Co.—vessel to H. R. Ward.

Brig Edith, (of N. Y.,) Drusto, Fajardo, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Ariola, (Br.,) Ellis, Arecibo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. F. Whitney.

Brig Sophia, (Br.,) Stuart, Arroyo, P. R., with sugar to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig H. McGilvery, Davis, Dorchester, N. B., with stone to order.

Brig Black Swan, Winslow, of Georgetown.

Schr. Grammere, (of St. Thomas,) Macomber, Rio Grande 40 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to Schroder & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co. Crossed the equator July 7, and had light winds and calms the entire passage; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to A. Abbott. Had brisk S. W. winds, and was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Pons Aelii, (of Newcastle,) Drummond, Liverpool 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong N. W. and S. W. winds up to the Banks.

Schr. A. W. Collins, Tooker, Richmond, Va., for Stamford.

Schr. Mollie, Atherton, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine lumber to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Jed Frye. Had light southerly winds; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Tempe, (of St. John, N. B.,) Ward, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar and melado to Fernandez and Co.—vessel to Henry & Parker. Had moderate weather; was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Annie E. Holton, Gordon, Tampico 24 ds., with fustic, hides, &c., to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Had light winds and calms; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Edward Lameyer, (of Newburyport,) Gorham, Mayaguez 8 ds., with molasses and coffee to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Grasmere, (Dan.,) Macomber, Rio Grande 4 ds., with hides, wool and horns to Peniston & Co.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Bates, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Margaret & Lucy, Crossen, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Early Bird, Eldridge, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Sammy Ford, Hanson, Hillsboro, for Newark.

Schr. Addie P. [illegible], Matthews, Bangor, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candis & Presser.

Schr. R. G. Nelson, Wilson, Block Island, with fish to order.

Schr. Hattie, Hutchings, Lubec, with dried herrings to order.

Schr. George Temple, Rockwith, Cape Sable, with fish to order.

Schr. J. G. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Muller, Portland, with stone to master.

Schr. J. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. H. R. Hellier, Parsons, Bangor, with lumber for Elizabethport.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Leighton, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Quoddy, Fanning, Calais, with lumber to S. F. Ross.

Schr. D. T. Willets, Chesalro, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. N. Webster, ——, St. John, N. B., with lumber.

Schr. Boston, Burgess, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Rondout.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River, Rondout.

Schr. White Rock, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Hass, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Mary Alice, Bennett, Greenwich.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. G. H. Booth, [illegible], Virginia.

Schr. W. C. Neelson, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Petrel, Fisher, New-Haven.

Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.

Schr. Veronda, Pond, Providence.

Schr. C. F. Hinman, [illegible].

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Godoam, Kelly, Boston.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., moderate, clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Arr. barks Daniel Webster, from Mentone; Kate, from Liverpool; brigs Ann Elizabeth, from Wilmington, N. C.; schrs. Elizabeth De Hart, from Old Harbor, Jam.; David Wasson, from Havana.

Below brig C. C., from Caibarien.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 8.—Arr. British steam-ship Lorne, from Liverpool; schrs. L. F. Warren, from Anguilla, and Isabella, from Mayaguez—both for orders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Arr. ships Black Hawk, from New-York; Oneida, from Lieth; Childers, from Liverpool; bark Fleichero, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 8.—Sld., steam-ship Saragossa, for Baltimore; schrs. Ida S. Burgess, for Providence, and Ocona, for Jamaica; bark Asphodel, for Montevideo.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 7.—Arr. brigs Isabella Beurman, from Boston, for Alexandria; Mary Knowlton, Bath, for Savannah; schrs. Lizzie D. Hart, Kingston, Jamaica, for Boston; A. Heaton, Clinton Point, for do.; Planter, South Amboy, for Salem; A. Hammond and Ontara, Boston, for Philadelphia; Wm. D. Cargill, from do., for New-York; Samuel L. Russell, Lynn, for do.; Sidney Price, Salem, for do.; Ben Bolt, St. George, N. B., for New-York; Freedom, Windsor, N. S., for do.; Montana, Gardiner, for Georgetown, D. C.; C. S. Grove, Richmond, Me., for Richmond, Va.; Martha May, Bangor, for Riverhead; Susan, Georgetown, D. C., for Portsmouth; E. Waterman, Rondout, for Nantucket.

Sld. of the above arrivals; schr. Lizzie D. Hart, and all before reported, excepting schrs. James Ponder, Jr., Clara Davidson, Addie Walton, Ira Bliss and Leonard and Maria Louisa, Sachs.

8th—Arr. brigs Ida L. Ray, Georgetown, D. C., for Portland; Hase, Boston, for Philadelphia; schrs. S. N. Squire, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Forest Belle, Portland, Conn., for do.; Willie Harris, Philadelphia, for do.; William Rice, from do., for Hallowell; J. Ricardo Jova, from do., for Salem; Birchard & Torrey, Rondout, for do.; Royal Oak and Josephine, Elizabethport, for Kennebunk; William Flint, Boston, for Philadelphia; Lorne, St. John, for orders; R. A. Ford, Moncton, N. B., for do.; St. Mary, Boston, for New-York; M. & E. Williams, St. John, for do.

Sld. all vessels bound E.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—The steamer Moro Castle, from New-York, arr. this morning.

European Marine News.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The National steam-ship Erin, Capt. Lawson, from New-York July 27, arr. here last night.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.—Arr. bark Mary Marts, from Galveston June 4.

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